RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZE SHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XIV NO. 247 BOMBAY, MONDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1926. ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
23 Oct.	RANPURA ..		16,585
30 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
6 Nov.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
13 ,,	CHINA ..	NALDERA‡ ..	15,993
20 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
27 ,,	CHINA ..	MANTUA ..	10,902
4 Dec.	RAJPUTANA ..		15,568
11 ,,	CHINA ..	NARKUNDA‡ ..	16,227
18 ,,	RAWALPINDI ..		16,619
25 ,,	CHINA ..	MACEDONIA* ..	11,089
1927			
1 Jan.	RANPURA ..		16,585
8 ,,	CHINA ..	MOOLTAN‡ ..	20,847
15 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,431
22 ,,	CHINA ..	MALWA* ..	10,940
29 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,657
5 Feb.	CHINA ..	MALOJA‡ ..	20,830
12 ,,	RAJPUTANA ..		16,500
19 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
26 ,,	RAWALPINDI ..		16,619
5 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA ‡ ..	15,993
12 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
19 ,,	RAZMAK† ..		10,602
23 ,,	CHINA‖ ..		7,952
26 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
2 Apr.	NARKUNDA‡		16,227
9 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
16 ,,	RAZMAK† ..		10,602
23 ,,	RAJPUTANA ..		16,500
30 ,,	WOOLTAN‡ ..		20,847
7 May	RAWALPINDI ..		16,619
14 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA† ..	10,941
21 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
28 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALOJA‡ ..	20,837
4 June	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430

‡ Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have Limited accommodation for passengers from India.

†Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

‖First Class Passengers only.

¶Extra Steamer at following reduced rates

1st Saloon to London £80, £70 & £60.
" to Marseilles £72, £62 & £56
2nd " Saloon to London £54, & £52,
" to Marseilles £50 & £48.

The difference in Passage Rates is according to the position of the Cabins.

Very special berthing arrangements have been made to ensure the comfort of Passengers proceeding by the "China."

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloo Return Ticket at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "KAISAR-I-HIND" on the 4th June 1927 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 16th September. The accommodation allotted will be the best available in the First Saloon at the time of application. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and back by sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. and O. Special Train Across France in both directions £120
To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
4th Nov. '26	KANORA ..	7,888
25th ,,	MANDALA ..	8,246
16th Dec.	MANELA ..	8,303
10th Mar. '27	DUMANA ..	8,427
24th ,,	MANDALA ..	8,246
14th April	MARGHA ..	8,258
5th May	DOMALA ..	8,441

On most of the P. and O. Mail Steamers and on the B.I. Home Line Steamers cots for infants are available at a charge of £3 for the voyage. Application for these cots should be made well in advance.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO. STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN & AUSTRALIA.

1926		
26th Oct.	NELLORE .. CATHEY ..	China & Japan At Colombo for Australia.
23rd Nov.	NYANZA .. COMORIN ..	China & Japan At Colombo for Australia.
21st Dec.	DEVANHA .. MOLDAVIA ..	China & Japan At Colombo for Australia.
4th Jan. '27	DELTA .. NALDERA ..	China & Japan. At Colombo for Australia.
18th ,,	NELLORE .. CHITRAL ..	China & Japan At Colombo for Australia.
1st Feb.	NYANZA .. NARKUNDA ..	China & Japan. At Colombo for Australia.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1926.		
16th Oct.	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports.
18th ,,	VITA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports
20th ,,	BARPETA ..	Busreh via Karachi & P. Gulf.
2nd ,,	VARELA ..	Busreh via Karachi
27th ,,	KAROA ..	East & S. Africa.

There will be Sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday Sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busrah.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

N Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave
PENANG MARU	5214	19 Oct.	12 Nov.
*TAMBA MARU	5 45	29 Oct.	13 Oct.
Tottori Maru	5973	16 Nov.	28 Nov.
*AWA MARU	6028	29 Nov.	11 Dec.

* Passenge Steamers.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

an ala Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
Phone No. 20279. Telegrams : "Yusen."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar,
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Cast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to :—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY

THE TRUMPET CALL

Many have SAVED THEIR LIVES by going through our

KAMSHASTRA

OF 150 PAGES

It will bring you to light those Hygienic principles on which depend Health, Wealth and Prosperity.
It is sent FREE of ALL COSTS on writing to—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar).

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC: ACCOUNTANT
496-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMPAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

BANKING

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised 1,00,00,000
Capital Issued 50,00,000
Capital Subscribed 50,00,000
Reserve Fund 24,24,553/12/1

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Abohar	Hoshiarpur	Multan City
Allahabad	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montgomery
Amritsar	Jullundur	Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Ambala City	Jarranwalla	Peshawar City
Ambala Cant.	Jammu	Peshawar Cant.
Bombay	Jhelum City	Patiala
Cawnpore	Karachi	Quetta
Calcutta	Kasur	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Lahore City	Sangla Hill
D. I. Khan	Jhang (Maghiana)	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lyallapur	Sialkot City
Gujranwalla	Ludhiana	Simla
Gojra	Meerut City	Srinagar
Hafizabad		

LONDON AGENTS:—
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS.—
THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, LTD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of Interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS:—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

SHIVA DATTA,
Manager.

Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

Imperial Bank of India

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE.
APOLLO STREET.
BRANCHES:
Byculla—Opposite Parsi Statue.
Mandvi—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
SAVINGS BANK.

DEPOSITS—Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000, in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other Office of the Bank free of charge.

SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000, the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a Special Savings Bank Deposit Account subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.

INTEREST is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank accounts and at the rate of three and a half per cent. per annum on the daily balances of the Special Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Established 1908)

A FIRST CLASS INDIAN COMPANY TO INSURE ONE'S LIFE IN.

Please compare our rates and conditions before insuring elsewhere.

S. B. CARDMASTER, Manager,
Apollo Street, Fort, : : : : : : BOMBAY.

Modern India's Products

FOR THE BUILDING OF MODERN INDIA

Equal if not better than the Best known IMPORTED Makes—

for all your building requirements insist on KATNI PRODUCTS

KATNI
'CASTLE" BRAND
Portland Cement
PRODUCES
CONCRETE
That is
HARD, DUSTLESS, WATERPROOF, WEAR-RESISTING
—:o:—
GUARANTEED Above British Standard Specification
(REVISED 1925)

KATNI
FIREBRICKS
have a reputation Second to none in India, for Quality and Serviceability.
SPECIALISED FIREBRICKS
for
OIL-FIRED LOCO, ENGINES, CUPOLAS, FURNACES OF ALL DESCRIPTION, FORGES Etc.,
Deliveries from Stock!

KATNI
FIRECLAY
BOILER SEATING BLOCKS.
FLUE COVERS
REFRACTORY GOODS
OF ALL DESCRIPTION
from the
FINEST PROCURABLE CLAY.
—:o:—
STOCKS AVAILABLE at BOMBAY.

KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL Co. Ld.

Agents: C. MACDONALD & Co., Laxmi Bldg., Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.
Telephone : 20418.

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation.	Year	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs 11,532
Second	1920	Rs 27,737
Third	1923	Rs 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to :—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

INSURE

IN

LIGHT OF ASIA INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

WHICH OFFERS

THE BEST POLICY OF INSURANCE

Apply for all particulars to Head Office. 1 Old Post Office St. CALCUTTA.

INSURANCE

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE

INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD., (Calcutta.)

ASSETS .. .. .. Exceed Rs. 80,00,000.
NEW BUSINESS (1925-26) Over Rs. 60,00,000.

RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION—(as at 30-4-'22) :—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium and a brilliant forecast for the future.

POLICY CONDITIONS : LIBERAL and free from vexatious terms, AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.

MANAGEMENT :—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful businessmen without any intermediate vested interest.

PREMIUM RATES :—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has of late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.

It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.

Applications for Agencies are invited from gentlemen in position to influence business.

For further particulars apply to :—

N. DATTA,
Manager
Bombay Branch.

Commissariat Building, Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

VULCAN INSURANCE Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in India.)

Fire, Marine, Motor Car and Workman's Compensation Insurance transacted.

Chairman—Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart.
Chief Agents—Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Son, Ltd.
Head Office—Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers' Pri- Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA
PER WORD.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—Efficeint LINO OPERATORS with a speed of six thousand ems immediately. Apply with testimonials to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—Experienced REPORTER for a first class daily newspaper. Knowledge of shorthand essential. Apply with testimonial to Box No. 300, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—One DESPATCH CLERK, one SUBSCRIPTION CLERK, one ADVERTISEMENT CLERK, one STOREKEEPER, one TIMEKEEPER. Apply with testimonials to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle" with specimen of the handwriting.
A

WANTED—An experienced GRADUATE (S.T.C.D.) as Head Master. Gujarati preferred. Apply with testimonials stating terms and qualifications to THE SECRETARY, Indian School Committee, Jinja, Uganda.
A R3370

WANTED AT ONCE—SENIOR PROFESSOR OF ENGLISH for Ramjas College, Delhi. First class M.A. with good teaching experience or with foreign qualifications will be preferred. Starting salary upto Rs. 350 according to qualifications. Apply stating age, teaching experience and qualifications to the PRINCIPAL.
A 27514

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A fully qualified and experienced DOCTOR for the post of a Family physician and Senior Medical Officer in Singha Durbar, Katmandu. Free quarters and private practice allowed, and conveyance provided to attend the Palace. Two months' leave with pay granted once every year after one full year's service. Applicants should be competent with at least ten years' practical experience and of sober active habits. Apply sharp (giving reference) with true copies of testimonials, Diplomas, Certificates, also stating age, experience and salary expected to: THE SECRETARY to H. H. The Maharaja, Jinsi Office, Singha Durbar, Nepal. Applications should reach Nepal not later than 7th November, 1926.
A 27522

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET—Two large pucca-built well-ventilated GODOWNS, suitable for Aerated, Lathe or any such factory, rent cheap; also front shops for godowns, etc., at Rs. 15 at Khatau Terrace, Government Gate Road, Lalbag, Parel. Please apply SETH MULRAJ KHATAU, 42, Ballard Road, Laxmi Building.
C R3845

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

FINEST KULU APPLES—Now ready, Walnuts 25th September Rs. 5/8 for 9 lbs. fruit. Send V.P.P. to all parts of India inclusive of packing and postage. Agent ARAMGARH and RAISEN Orchards, Kulu, PUNJAB.
F R3648

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES

GOING CHEAP—Henderson Motor Cycle Combination. See BAHADURJI JAMSEDJI TODYWALA, Soparibag, Parel.
JA R3360

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION. Established 1898. The most oldest and successful Institution of nearly 28 years. Recognised by the Director of Public Instruction. Testimonials from Member of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Bonafide Press and other opinions. Shorthand, Typewriting, special Shorthand Speed Classes, Book-Keeping and Accountancy, and all other Commercial Subjects—Tuition imparted by long experienced, certified and efficient Teachers. Excellent Results every year. Special arrangement for ladies. —Managing Proprietor GOPALDAS LALDAS, Princess Street Corner, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

FOR rapid and thorough training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-Keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal, opposite Thakkar Bros, near Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay, Managing Proprietor B. B. RELE, B.A., LL.B. Concession given to poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for ladies. Our Typewriters are new.

ACCOUNTANCY DIPLOMA courses by post, Tuition free. Exam. in June. Apply prospectus. C. C. EDUCATION, P. O. Junnar, POONA.
M R3593

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST. Policies Nos. 165351, 165352 and 165353, dated 6th August, 1919, for Rs. 5,000/- each granted by the Phoenix Assurance Co., LTD., Life Branch, Calcutta on the life of Jaikrishna Nagardas Varma. Will any person having information regarding the said Policies, kindly communicate with the Branch Manager, Phoenix Assurance Company, Ltd., 28, Dalhousie Square, CALCUTTA.
P. B. R 3564

FINANCIAL.

WANTED.—INVESTORS, guaranteed profit 33 per cent. Investments safe and returnable when required. Apply enclosing -/1/- stamp to AGRICULTURAL UNION NADBAI (B. B, Ry, Bandikui Section).
R3842

PROFESSION.

POCKET ASTROLOGER answers questions. Price Rupee. VARSHAPHAL Rupee. Note time. Prof. CARY, Dhenkanal (Orissa).
P R3823

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

TO MILL OWNERS AND MANAGERS.—THE REED is a very important member for the production of High Class Cloth, and in these days of Keen competition the durability of the reed in regular weaving, is a deciding factor in your selection of Reeds required.

Therefore, you must have a 'Presto' Reed, which weaves even cloth, less shuttle wear, and are more durable than any others, and above all, are supplied at PRESENT MARKET PRICES, ruling in India, by all Mill Stores Merchants of repute.

Every Reed is labelled 'PRESTO BRAND' as guarantee of quality, and made only by T. Jones and Co., Ltd., Preston, England. Established 1907. The largest makers to India for many years.

This year we have already shipped over 24,000 Reeds to India, Ring up the following Telephone Nos. for your requirements:—

301, 309.

Consignments arrive from October.
T R3779

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle"
Wallace Street, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion ..	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..	Rs 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	Rs. 4-8-0
4th & subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Sudama House 31, Sprott Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 30th day of October 1926, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited statement of Accounts for the period, ended the 30th June, 1926.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To confirm the appointment of Sir Lalubhai Samaldas Kt., C.I.E. as a Director.
4. To elect a Director in place of Mr. Hiralal Dayabhai Nanavati, who retires by rotation but being eligible, offers himself for re-election under Art. 97, of the Articles of Association.
5. To elect a Director in place of Mr. Laljee Naranjee who retires by rotation, but being eligible offers himself for re-election under Art. 97, of the Articles of Association
6. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 27th October, 1926, to the 25th November, 1926, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.
NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.

Sudama House.
31, Ballard Estate.
Bombay, 14th October, 1926.

N. B.—The Dividend when sanctioned will be made payable at the Central Bank of India, Ltd., Bombay, on and after the 1st December, 1926, to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register of the Company on the 26th October, 1926, to whom Dividend Warrants will be posted.
27531

NOTICE.

WANTED—A LADY DOCTOR of the SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON'S GRADE on a salary of Rs. 60—7—200 (private practice in "out of dispensary hours" allowed), applications to reach the undersigned by 3rd November, 1926. Applicants should state their age, nationality and previous experience. Suitable applicant will be given any salary up to the maximum in the scale. The candidate selected will be on twelve months' probation in the first instance and her appointment will be subject to the rules of the Municipality. Participation in the Provident Fund will be compulsory. Travelling expense of joining the appointment will not be allowed.

(Sd.) DOULATRAM B.,
Chief Officer,
Hyderabad (Sind) Municipality.
27532

NOTICE

THE KASTURCHAND MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

UNDER a Scheme for issue of new Shares, the above Company have issued to the Undersigned 1,30,400 Fully Paid-up Shares of the face value of Rs. 50 each.

The Undersigned are prepared to receive offers from the Public for purchase of the above Shares.

The Shares will be sold in lots of five Shares or any multiple of five Shares.

CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM AND SONS, LIMITED.

"Currimbhoy House",
12.14, Outram Road, Fort,
Bombay, 15th October, 1926.
27528

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1666 of 1924.

LUDHA DEVRAJ, a Firm, and Others ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

MAHOMEDALLY ABDUL HUSSEIN GORIAWALLA ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 24th day of November, 1925, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 8th day of November, 1926, at the hour of 4-15 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Land or Ground situate at Santa Cruz in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, District Bombay Suburban, together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon under Entry No. 511 of the Register of Mutations in the name of Mahomedally Abdul Hussein Goriawalla bearing the following Survey No. area and assessment.

Serial No.	Survey No.	Plot No.	Falni No.	Area Gunthas	Assessment
1	111	9	..	14½	3-0-0
2	111	19	..	5½	1-1-0
3	111	..	6 Kharaba	1	..
4	127	18	..	6½	1-0-0
5 Non-Agricultural No. 152			..	1984 Sq. Yds.	19-0-0

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. AMIN AND DESAI, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 77, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 27th day of March, 1926.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
27518

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. RAMJI KORSEY & CO., by their partner and wahiwatdar RAMJI KORSEY, of Bombay, Tardeo, have agreed to sell to my clients Messrs. CHAMNAJI TALOKCHAND and COMPANY, of Bombay, New Hanuman Lane, the below-mentioned property free from all incumbrances whatsoever.

All persons having or claiming to have any right, title, interest, property, claim or demand in, to, upon or in respect of the said property or any portion thereof by way of bequest, charge, easement, exchange, inheritance, lease, lien; mortgage, maintenance, possession, purchase, share trust, partnership, wahiwat or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his Office in "Vasant Niwas" Building, at Andheri, Bombay Suburban District, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed at the expiry of the said period, without reference to any such claim or claims, and the same, if any, will be deemed and considered to have been knowingly waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, admeasuring 7,823 square yards or thereabouts, and situate partly (6,130 sq yds,) in the village of Mogra, and partly (1,693 sq. yds.) in the village of Gundoli, on the boundary of both the villages in Taluka South Salsette, Bombay Suburban District, in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, and which is entered in the Books of the Revenue and in the Record of Rights of the respective villages as under:—

Name of Village	Survey No.	Falni No.	Aare	Assessment cre Gunthas
Mogra	46	2/2	0 38	Rs. 0 14 9
..	47	1/1	0 4	,, 0 1 6
Gundoli	4	1	0 14	,, 0 12 0

and all which whole piece of land is bounded as follows:—that is on or towards the North partly by the property of Mukund Sadashiv Patil and partly by the property of Amir Shakkar Dalal, on or towards the South by the property of Jao Pascei Fernandez, on or towards the East by the property of Nagardas Dharsey, and on or towards the West partly by the property of Amir Shakkar Dalal and partly by the property of Mukund Sadashiv Patil.

Andheri, dated 11th October, 1926.

GAJANAN SADASHIV PATIL,
B.A., LL.B.,
Vakil, High Court.
27497

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE BUILDING PLOT AT DADAR NEXT TO THE DADAR FISH MARKET ON DADAR MAIN ROAD.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will this day MONDAY, the 18th instant sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the following property:—

All that piece of vacant Foras tenure land admeasuring about 979 square yards situate at Dadar next to the Dadar Fish market and bearing New Survey No 1A/, 2008, Cadastral Survey No. 96 of Dadar Naigaum Division and assessed by the Municipality under Ward Nos. 536,537 and Street Nos. 169, 170 and bounded on the North by the property of Sardar Saheb Suleman Kassam Haji Mitha on the South by the property of Messrs. Khatri Hussein Mahomed and Khatri Abdul Rahiman Ahmed on the east by Dadar Road and on the west by the property of the G. I. P. Railway Coy.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. CRAWFORD BAYLEY AND COY., Solicitors or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

BANKING

Allahabad Bank, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1865.
Affiliated to the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Limited.

	Rs
Authorised and Subscribed Capital	40,00,000
Capital Called Up	35,50,000
Reserve Fund	44,50,000

Head Office: CALCUTTA.
Branches and Sub-Agencies:

Allahabad	Fyzabad	Moradabad
Allahabad City	Gorakhpur	Mussoorie
Amritsar	Hapur	Muttra
Bareilly	Hathras	Nagpur
Benares	Jhansi	Naini Tal
Bombay	Jubbulpore	Patna
Cawnpore	Lahore	Rae Bareli
Cawnpore City	Aminabad Park	Raipur
Chandausi	Lucknow	Rangoon
Dehra Dun	Lucknow City	Shahjahanpur
Delhi	Lyallpur	Sitapur
Etawah	Meerut	

CORRESPONDENTS.
In all the principal towns throughout India.
LONDON BANKERS:
The P. and O. Banking Corporation, Ltd.
The National Provincial Bank Ltd
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Opened free of charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
Small sums received. Copy of rules can be obtained on application.
Government Paper and other securities purchased and sold the custody there undertaken and interest and dividends realized.
Loans and Cash Credits granted.
Currency Notes of any circle, Cheque and Hundies are received for credit in Fixed Deposit Account free of charge.
Banking business of every description transacted.
Copy of rules may be had on application at Head Office and at any of the Branches.
Passenger Letters of Credit are issued available for use on board P. and O. British India Steam Navigation Company (Home Line), and Orient Steamers, at Ports of call at the Offices of the Agents of the P. and O. Steam Navigation Company and British India Steam Navigation Company and at any Office of the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Ltd.

T. L. FOREMAN,
Agent, Bombay Branch.

Allahabad Bank Building,
Apollo Street, Bombay.

Union Bank of India, Limited

APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	Rs.	39,90,000
Paid-up Capital	Rs.	39,90,000
Reserve Fund	Rs.	5,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—
INTEREST allowed at 3 per cent. per annum from January to June and at 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from July to December. Cheques with Gujerati signatures accepted without verification by an officer of the Bank.
FIXED and SHORT DEPOSITS received on favourable terms. Rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK:—
INTEREST allowed at 4 1/2 per cent per annum on the minimum monthly balance. Withdrawals allowed twice a week.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted against approved securities.
Every description of Banking Business transacted.
MANAGING AGENTS.
The Central Bank of India, Ltd.

AMUSEMENTS

A dog more human than many men—men more beastly than any dog and a wondrous story of a woman's love and devotion—a drama set in the land of eternal snows

The white ghost crumpled and fell

with **LILLIAN RICH**
7 Reels.
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE
TIME— 6, 8 and 10 P. M.
PATHE CINEMA,
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.
A First National Picture

CROWN CINEMA
Sandhurst Road.
Presents Kohinoor's Marvellous Production
"GUL-BAKAVLI"
"GUL-BAKAVLI"
"GUL-BAKAVLI"
A thrilling Romance of Indian Mythology
Record Low Prices :
3 As. 4 As. 8 As. 12 As. Re. 1.
"Dussera" Holiday and Sunday from 3 p. m.
Daily at : 5, 7, 9 and 11 p. m.

GLOBE CINEMA SANDHURST RD.
5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 Daily
Saturday, Sunday and Bank Holidays at 3-30
THIS WEEK TO-NIGHT
FURTHER 6 EPISODES.—12 PARTS
"PROTEA"
IN
"The Mystery of Malmort Castle"
Stupefying and baffling mystery!
Stunts that defy comparison!
Thrills that haunt the memory!
SEE: Protea's own exploits at the risk of her life!
The Contrivance of a Revolving Stair-case!
NEXT WEEK!
LAST 5 EPISODES.—10 PARTS
PROTEA

CINEMA MAJESTIC
Presents
UNITED PICTURE SYNDICATE'S HISTORICAL PICTURE
MURDER OF NARAYANRAO . PESHWA.
TIME & RATES AS USUAL.

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COMMERCIAL.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Oct. 16.

December	12.92 —.41
January	13.00 +.42
March	13.26 +.39
May	13.42 +.43
July	13.60 +.44
Middling Spot	13.20 +.40

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Oct. 16.

Day's Receipts at all U S Ports	92,000
bales +3,000.	
Day's Exports to Great Britain	24,000
bales +11,000.	
Day's Exports to the Continent	21,000
bales —2,000.	

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Oct. 16.

January	13.03 —.42
March	13.18 —.39
Middling Spot	12.85 —.40

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 16.

October	7.04 —.13
November	7.10 —.14
December	7.13 —.14
January	7.18 —.14
February	7.19 —.14
March	7.25 —.14
April	7.27 —.13
May	7.33 —.14
June	7.33 —.14
July	7.35 —.14
August	7.37 —.14
September	7.37 —.15
October	7.38 —.15
Middling Spot	7.25 —.10

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 16.

Sales at Liverpool 8,000 bales Unchgd.
Sales on Speculation 500 bales —1,000.
Sales of East Indian Cotton nil.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 16.

October	13.71 +.01
November	13.56 +.01
December	13.58 +.03
January	13.60 +.05
February	13.65 +.04
March	13.71 +.04
April	13.71 +.04
May	13.71 +.04
June	13.71 +.04
July	13.72 +.05
August	13.71 +.04
September	13.81 +.04
October	13.76 +.04
Sakellaridis F G F Spot	15.50 unchgd

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 16.

Scinde Good	5.25 unchgd.
Scinde Fully Good	5.55 unchgd.
Scinde Fine	5.85 unchgd.
Bengal Good	5.35 unchgd.
Bengal Fully Good	5.65 unchgd.
Bengal Fine	5.95 unchgd.
Oomra Good	6.10 unchgd.
Oomra Fully Good	6.40 unchgd.
Oomra Fine	6.70 unchgd.
Broach Good	5.95 unchgd.
Broach Fully Good	6.35 unchgd.
Broach Fine	6.75 unchgd.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Oct. 16.

Barletta Russo per 63 lb.—
54/6 Jan.Feb Shipment Sellers.
Rozario Santa Fe per 62½ lb.—
55 Jan-Feb Shipment Sellers.
Market:—Irregular.
Wheat Australian—
56 Jan-Feb Shipment Sellers.
Market:—Irregular.
Wheat Choice White Karachi
56/9 Oct-Nov Shipment Paid and Buyers.
Wheat Afloat to the United Kingdom 1,395,000 quarters.

LINSEED.

London, Oct. 16.

Linseed Calcutta ton—
£16.7-6 Oct-Nov Shipment Quoted.
£16.7-6 Nov-Dec Shipment Quoted.
Market:—Old Crop Quiet. New Crop Easier.
Linseed Bombay ton—
£17-5/8 Oct-Nov Shipment London Nominal.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Oct. 16.

Linseed Oil naked London cwt—
29/9 Nov-Dec Delivery Sellers.
30/6 Jan-April Delivery Paid.

LONDON GOLD.

London, Oct. 16.

Bar Gold Fine per oz £4-4.11½.
Interest Day to Day Loans 3.5/8 per cent.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 4 per cent.

LONDON SILVER.

London, Oct. 16.

Silver—China sold. The Continent also sold. Market dull.

Spot	25
Forward	24-13/16

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Oct. 16.

T T Berlin on London 20-38.1/2.
T T Amsterdam on London 12.13.1/4.
T T Brussels on London 173,00.
T T Madrid on London Unreceived.
T T Milan on London 113.10.
T T Berne on London 25-11.
T T Paris on London 168.50.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Oct. 16.

Cottonseed Bombay—
£7-3/8 Oct-Nov Shipment Quoted.
Castorseed Bombay—
£15-1/8 Oct.Nov Shipment Sellers.
Rapeseed Ferozepore Real Bold ton—
£17-3/4 Oct.Nov Shipment Nominal.
Rapeseed Toria ton—
£18 Oct.Nov Shipment Paid.
£17.5/8 Dec-Jan Shipment Paid.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Oct. 16.

Demand Bills	484.81

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

Bombay, Oct. 17.

		Per lb.	Rs. a. p.
KHADI.			
Textile	,,		0 11 9
Century	,,		0 11 3
Jacob	,,		0 11 3
E. D. Sassoon	,,		0 11 0
Elphinstone	,,		0 11 0
Apollo	,,		0 11 3
LONG CLOTH (Full Weight) 34/40 in.			
Standard Mill	Per lb.	1	0 0
Century 91½.92½	,,	0	15 6
Century 6404/8705	,,	1	0 0
Hindustan Mill	,,	1	0 0
Fazal (Mahal)	,,	1	0 3
Phoenix	,,	0	15 6
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	,,	0	15 6
Manekji (Patangia)	,,	0	15 3
Kaliamardan	,,	0	15 6
Daud Sahib	,,	0	14 0
LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No. 5202/5393:			
Rachael Mill	Per lb	1	0 0
Hindustan Mill	,,	1	0 0
David Mill	,,	1	0 0
Apollo Mill	,,	1	0 0
LONG CLOTH X Quality:—			
Swan Finlay	Per lb.	0	15 6
Gold Mohor	,,	0	14 6
LONG CLOTH Satin Calendar 34-42 In:—			
Textile (Hand)	Per lb.	0	15 0
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0	15 0
Century (Buglo)	,,	0	14 6
Apollo (Pyala)	,,	0	14 3
Tata Mill (Darji)	,,	0	14 6
Sakuntala	,,	0	14 6
Sundari Brand	,,	0	14 6
Globe	,,	0	14 0
Rachael	,,	0	14 3
Palkhi	,,	0	14 9
Maher	,,	0	14 3
LEPAD:—			
Spring	,,	0	15 0
Textile	,,	0	14 0
Century	,,	0	14 6
Maher	,,	0	14 6
DHOOTIES 7, 8, 9 Yards:—			
Spring (Balance)	,,	1	1 0
Jacob	,,	1	0 0
Century	,,	1	0 6
Mun Mill	,,	1	0 6
DHOOTIES 10 Yards:—			
Spring (Balance)	,,	1	0 0
Century	,,	0	15 6
Jacob	,,	0	15 0
Mun Mill	,,	1	0 0
1386 Tata	,,	3	0 0
CHECK GREY DRILL x lbs. 5:—			
Bombay Cotton	Per piece	4	0 0
Jamshed	,,	4	0 0
Century	,,	4	6 0
Pearl Pabaney	,,	4	5 0
Hindustan No. 902	,,	4	6 6
BLACK CHECK:—			
5800 Sholapur	,,	11	1 0
2020 Jacob	,,	5	10 0
5800 Kurla	,,	8	6 0
125 Morarji	,,	5	8 0
GABRUN NO. 5124:—			
Pearl Pabaney	,,	8	0 0
Hindustan	,,	8	0 0
E. D. Rachael	,,	7	0 0
SALITA:—			
Century	Per lb.	0	14 9
Textile	,,	0	14 9
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0	15 6
STRIPED SADIS Yards 12:—			
777 Kohinoor	Per piece	2	6 0
777 Crescent		2	4 0
Apollo David	,,	2	4 0
DUKDI Yards 12 13, 14:—			
Kanta	Per lb.	1	2 0
Great	,,	1	2 0
Phoenix	,,	1	2 0
Kohinoor	,,	1	3 0
Tata	,,	1	2 0
CHADAR Kori Calender:—			
Hindustan	Per lb.	0	15 6
David	,,	1	0 0
Mahel	,,	1	0 0

RING OF EIGHT METALS.

This wonderful Magic Ring cures Gonorhoea, Nocturnal Emission, Impotency, Hysteria and other chronic diseases and it strengthens the power of body and organs It brings the happiness, health, wealth, friendship & success in every aspect: By using this sexual power is extraordinarily increased. Every one can use it with unexpected result. Trial is solicited. Price one for Re. 1-4, three for Rs. 3-4 and a dozen for Rs. 12 post free. Write to

S. C. SEAL,
136, Upper Chitpore Road, Calcutta.

GUNNY MARKET.

Messrs. J. THOMAS & CO.'S WEEKLY GUNNY MARKET REPORT.

CALCUTTA, October 12.

Heavy Goods.—There has been a strong demand during the interval and prices shew an appreciable advance for all deliveries. Near at hand goods are scarce and business has only been possible at full rates. In the forward positions a good trade has been put through with Mills chiefly in Hy. C's'., B. Twills and Cuban Sugar Bags mainly on speculative account.

For the U.K. and Continent.—B. Twills for October at Rs. 53-0 to Rs. 54-0-0. for early November at Rs. 51-8-0, for November/December at Rs. 49-0-0 to Rs. 49-8-0 Rs. 48-12-0 to Rs. 51-0-0 Liverpools for October at Rs. 57-8-0 to Rs. 60-0-0, for esrly November at Rs. 59-8-0, for April/June at Rs. 53-0-0; Liverpools (41 1/2 ×24 Hd.) for October at Rs. 57-0-0 to Rs. 60-0-0 basis; Cuban Sugar Bags for October at Rs. 60-8-0 to Rs. 61-0-0, for November/December at Rs. 61-0-0, for early January at Rs. 60-0-0, for April/June at Rs. 56-8-0 to Rs. 57-0-0.

For Egypt and the Levant.—We have nothing to report.

For the Cape and Maurit us.—B Twills for October at Rs. 53-0-0 to Rs. 54-0 0, for early November at Rs. 51-8-0; Liverpool Twills for October at Rs. 57-0-0-0 to Rs. 60-0-0, for January/March at Rs. 52-8-0 to Rs. 53-8-0.

For the Colonies.—Cornsacks for early October at Rs. 53-8-0 to Rs. 55-0-0, for July/September at Rs. 47-8-0; Woolpacks for January/June, April/June and Apr l July at Rs. 2-4-0.

For Burmah and the Straits.—E. Bags for November/December at Rs. 38-0-0, for January/March at Rs. 38-0-0; Hy. Cees (2" blue) for October at Rs. 52-8-0 striped; Hy. Cees (2" green) for October at Rs. 53-0-0 striped basis; Hy. Cees for November/December at Rs. 50-0-0 to Rs. 51-0-0, for January/March at Rs. 47-0-0 to Rs. 48-0-0, for March at Rs. 48-0-0, for January June at Rs. 47-0-0 to Rs. 47--12-0; Liverpool Twills for November/December at Rs. 54-8-0, for November/March at Rs. 54-10-0; A. Twills for November/December at Rs. 58-0-0, for January/March at Rs. 56-0-0, for February at Rs. 56-0-0, for April/June at Rs. 55-8-0 to Rs. 56-8-0.

For the Up-Country Markets, and Bombay.—D. W. Flour Bags far Ready at Rs. 63-9-0, for November/December at Rs. 61-12-0; B. Twills for October at Rs. 53-0-0, for November/December at Rs. 49-0-0 to Rs. 49-9-0, for December at Rs. 50-0-0, for January/March at Rs. 47-0-0 to Rs. 47-8-0.

Hessians.—A fair covering bus ness has again been done in 40" 10 ozs. for prompt shipment and the price of this fabric has registered a sharp advance since last week. With more enquiry from consuming centres, prices are firmer all round, and a moderate trade has been transacted principally for early shipment, at hardening rates. Towards the close the market is quiet, but values are steady.

40"—8ozs. for Ready and early October at Rs. 14-14-0 to Rs. 15-3-0 to Rs. 15-2-0, for October at Rs. 14-14-0 to Rs. 15-0-0.

40"—7 1/2 ozs. for Ready and early October at Rs. 15-0-0 to Rs. 15-4-0, for October at Rs. 14-10-0 to Rs. 15-0-0, for early November at Rs. 14-12-0.

9 Porters for November/December at Rs. 14-12-0 to Rs. 15-0-0 to Rs. 14-12-0, for January/March at Rs. 14-6-0 to Rs. 14-8-0, for April/June at Rs. 14-8-0.

36"—40"/8 ozs. for early October at Rs. 15-6-0 to Rs. 15-12-0, for October at Ra. 15-8-0 to Rs. 15-10-0.

36".40"/9 ozs. for early October at Rs. 16-4-0 to Rs. 16-8-0 basis, for October at Rs. 16-0-0 to Rs. 16-8-0 basis, for November/December at Rs. 16-0-0 basis.

40"—9 ozs. for October at Rs. 16-0-0 to Rs. 16-4-0 basis.

40"—10 ozs. for ready and early October at Rs. 19-11-0 to Rs. 20-8-0 basis, for October at Rs. 19-4-0 to Rs. 19-14-0.

40"—10 1/2 ozs. for Ready and early October at Rs. 19-6-0 to Rs. 19-12-0.

11 Porters for October at Rs. 19-2-0 to Rs. 19-10-0, for early November at Rs. 19-4-0, for November/December at Rs. 19-0-0, for January/March at Rs. 18-4-0.

45"—11 ozs. for October at Rs. 21-0-0.

English Bran Bags for November at Rs. 33-12-0.

MONTAGU'S WEEKLY BULLION LETTER

LONDON, September 29.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co., write:-

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes on the 22nd. inst. amounted to £154,365,265 as compared with £154,297,330 on the previous Wednesday.

Only a small amount of African gold was available in the open market this week and requirements had to be met by withdrawals from the Bank of England.

Movements of gold to and from the Bank were announced as follow:—

		Received.	Withdrawn
September	23rd	£ nil	£ 10 000
,,	24th	£ nil	£ nil
,,	25th	£ nil	£301,000
,,	27th	£500,000	£ 39,000
,,	28th	£ nil	£ nil
,,	29th	£ nil	£252 000

The receipt on the 27th inst. was announced as sovereigns released on acccount of the South African Reserve Bank. The vulk of the withdrawals was in the form of bar gold. The £15,000 sovereigns withdrawn were destined as follo-w—£10 000 to Spain and £5,000 to Switzerland. During the week under review £102,000 on Balance has been withdrawn from the Bank, decreasing the net influx since the 1st January 1926 to £10,900 000 and increasing the net efflux since the resumpt on of an effective gold standard to £ 695,000.

United Kingdowm imports and exports of gold during the week ending the 22nd inst. were:—

Imports.

British South Africa	£ 22,775
Other Countries	405
Exports.	23,180
Germany	£ 108,464
Netherlands	10,255
British India	14,450
Soraits Settlements	37 000
Other countries	800
	£ 170,969

The Indian Trade returns for August la t have been cabled as under:—

	Lacs of rupees
Imports of merchandise on private ccount	19,74
Exports, including re-exports, of merchandise on private account	26,13
Not imports of gold	1,22
Not imports of silver	87
Not imports of currency notes.	3
Total visible balance of trade in favour of India.	4,39
Nob alance on remittance of funds against India.	11

SILVER.

China has been a consistent and consdrable seller during the week and the baying has been inadequate to have any steadying effect. As a result, prices have given way and a succession of sharp falls has to be recorded for the week under rev ew. The only support has been by the Indian Bazaars, but there is as yet no keenness to acquire silver on their behalf. The conditions have been reflected in the New York market and supplies have been forthcoming from that puarter. To-day's fall in both quotations was 9/16d., which is the largest movement recorded in any one day since December 29th, 1924. The price quoted to-day for cash delivery, 26. 7/16d. is the lowest fixed since December 31st, 1915.

The undertone of the market would appear to be still poor, connsidering that in spite of the heavy falls no power of even temporary recovery has yet been evidenced.

United Kingdom imports and exports of silver during the week ending the 22nd inst. were:—

Imports.

U. S. A.	£25926
British West Africa	4,326
Other countries	1,684
	£ 31,936

Exports.

Germany	£ 43,100
France	55,610
Gautemala	41,500
British India	154,700
New Zealand	35,100
Other countries	10,559
	£ 340,569

The Shanghai correspondent of the "Capital" of Calcutta in an interesting review of the silver situation writes as follows:—

"There are indications that the Chinese farmers have come to look upon the bank note with greater favour than in previous years. In fact, it is the first time on record that the agricultural classes have taken kindly to currency notes in lieu of hard silver dollars for payment against their produce.....It would seem that in future the demand will be less insistent for silver dollars' We have seen this in the cocoon districts this season, and probably the same experience will be shared in the coming ones.....If the Chinese farmer can become educated to the uselessness of hard silver dollars against payments it would dispense with large stocks of silver being carried by the banks during the busy harvest seasons in this country. At any rate, the new development in thia respect is certain to be watched with great interest by all bankers and economists. Transporting dollars to the interior to finance crops is a laborious and expensive job, for the shipments have to bear the extra cost of freight, insusranc and interest,"

Dr. Nandal, Bar-at-law presiding over the sixth annual session of the Punjab and Northwest Frontier and Baluchistan Provincial Postal and Railway Mail Servants Conference, held on Friday at Jullundur, delivered a lengthy address in the course of which he dwelt at length on the grievances of the employees and suggested modifications in many directions.—A. P.

Maulana Abdul Qadeer, President of the All-India Nizam Conference, and Maulana Hasrat Mohani arrived at Lahore on Friday.

The industrial exhibition opened at Patiala on the 13th by His Highness has attracted a large number of people not only from the State but also from the neighbouring British territory. A competition among different ploughs was arranged on Thursday morning. In the evening there were a series of wrestling matches between Patiala wrestlers and outsiders.—A. P.

THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, Oct. 17.

Yesterday's Bay storm has moved northwards. It is centred very near Kyakpyu, and this morning it has caused general rain in Burma. The weather is still suspicious in the south-east of the Arabain Sea, and rainfall has been nearly general in the south of the Peninsula.

Chief amounts.—Rangoon one inch, Bassein three-quarters, Minbu one, Monygwa three-quarters, Mercara three, Cochin and Tinnevelly one and a half, Pamban and Madura two, Negapatam one, Cuddalore two, Kodaikanal one and a half.

Forecast.—An increase in Arakan.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a. m. of 16th October 1926

Barometer (corrected to 32° F) at 8 a.m. 29.825 inches (.052 below normal.)
,, ,, at 4 p.m. (previous day. 29.726 ,, (0.50 below normal.)
Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +.018
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 82.3 degrees
,, (wet bulb) ,, 78.2 ,,
Maximum temperature during 24 hours 88.9 degrees (0.4 above normal).
Minimum temperature during 24 hours 80.9 degrees (3.3 above normal.
Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 83 per cent
,, ,, at 4 p.m. (previous day) 68 p/c
Direction of wind at 8 a.m. ENE
Velocity ,, ,, 7 miles per hour
Total movement of wind in 24 hours 75 miles,
Velocity of Maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 10 miles per hour.
Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy= 10.6

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

Bombay, October 15

Stations.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 15th Octo 1926	Total since 1st June 1926.	June 1st to Oct 15. 1924.	June 1st to Oct 15. 1925.
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct
Colaba Point	0 00	69 55	51 81	47 69
Fort	0 00	102 91		
J.J.Hospital	0 00	84 09		

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hrs. on Saturday, the 16th October 1926, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are practically clear. Humidity is in defect in the extreme north. Minimum temperature was locally above normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded over the north and moderately clouded elsewhere. The air is locally drier than usual. Temperature was almost normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect at Ajmer and in excess at Karachi. Temperature was almost normal except at Jacobabad, where the minimum alone was higher than usual.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess in Cutch and in parts of Central India West, and locally in defect elsewhere. Maximum temperature was lower than usual at Bhuj; the minimum was below normal at Deesa and locally above normal elsewhere.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded .The air is locally drier than usual. Minimum temperature was below normal at Saugor and above normal at Chanda.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Both humidity and temperature are normal. The maximum temperature recorded at Bombay was 88 deg. 9 (normal) and the minimum 80 deg. 4 (3 deg. above normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is generaky in defect. Temperature did not differ much from normal.

General Remarks.—Weather is unsettled in the south of the Peninsula and numerous thunder-storms with locally heavy falls of rain have occurred there. Dry weather prevails over the rest of the reporting area. Rainfall has been nearly general in south east Madras and Mysore, and local in the Madras Deccan, Malabar and on the north Madras coast. The principal amounts are:—Cochin 2.39 in., Bangalore 1.62 in., Coimbatore 2.42 in., Cuddapah 0.94 in., Trichinopoly 0.83 in. and Masulipatam 0.50 in.

Forecast.—No large charge.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HRS. ON FRIDAY THE 16TH OF OCT 1926

STATIONS	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date	Normal 1st June to date	Departure 1st June to date.	Annual Normal
Baluchistan					
Quetta	—	0.92	1.37	—0.45	9.75
Punjab—					
Multan	—	2.82	5.03	—2.21	7.20
Rawalpindi	—	39.47	22.83	16.64	34.77
Lahore	—	16.35	15.01	+1.34	19.62
Hissar	—	18.60	11.56	+7.04	14.47
Ambala	—	28.23	23.78	+4.45	30.49
Delhi	—	23.81	22.92	+0.89	26.84
United Provinces					
Agra	—	25.88	24.19	+1.69	26.90
Mainpuri	—	26.18	23.74	+2.44	27.07
Jhansi	—	36.93	33.64	+3.29	36.17
Cawnpore	—	28.64	32.99	—4.35	35.92
Allahabad	—	30.41	35.50	—5.09	39.06
Sind—					
Jacobabad	—	2.08	2.30	—0.22	3.68
Karachi	—	13.60	5.90	13.70	7.56
Rajputana-					
Bikaner	—	10.27	9.64	+0.63	11.79
Ajmer	—	22.39	18.48	+3.91	20.65
Jaipur	—	28.42	21.87	+6.55	24.21
Kotah	—	39.60	26.04	13.56	28.23
Mount Abu	—	123.86	58.10	65.55	60.76
Kathiawar—					
Bhuj	—	42.64	13.49	29.15	14.39
Dwaraka	—	23.08	12.56	10.41	13.52
Veraval	—	50.62	17.88	33.04	18.80
Rajkot	—	34.22	25.04	+9.18	26.29
Bhavnagar	—	29.07	19.95	+9.12	21.20
Porbandar	—				
Surat	—	59.15	39.32	19.83	40.97
Ahmedabad	—	48.92	27.61	21.31	28.83
Deesa	—	39.40	23.51	15.89	24.70
Central India W.					
Neemuch	—	44.91	27.41	17.50	29.19
Indore	—	23.64	30.76	—7.12	33.12
Central Provinces					
Jubbulpore	—	68.39	50.39	18.00	55.11
Saugor	—	49.60	41.74	+7.86	44.95
Hoshangabad	—	53.46	45.65	+7.81	48.83
Khandwa	—	25.96	27.24	—1.28	29.63
Akola	—	30.63	27.85	+2.78	31.35
Amraoti	—	21.47	29.10	—7.63	33.05
Nagpur	—	44.22	43.55	+0.67	48.97
Chanda	—	42.41	46.82	—4.41	51.90
Raipur	—				50.83
Konkan—					
Bombay	—	69.55	67.97	+1.58	70.63
Ratnagiri	—	112.38	95.92	16.46	99.98
Mormugao	—	89.15	87.58	+1.57	94.95
Karwar	—	98.96	111.59	12.57	120.12
Bombay Deccan	—				
Malegaon	—	15.84	19.41	—3.57	22.23
Ahmednagar	—	16.93	18.82	—1.89	22.33
Poona	—	23.37	22.25	+1.12	27.11
Sholapur	—	23.38	23.70	—0.32	28.45
Bijapur	—	14.15	16.24	—2.09	20.90
Belgaum	0.39	47.08	41.50	+6.18	50.13
Hyderabad—					
Aurangabad	—	28.01	23.80	+4.21	27.53
Nizamabad	—	29.13	35.99	—6.86	40.08
Indur	—				
Hyderabad	—	17.40	26.03	—8.63	32.27
Malabar—					
Mangalore	—	111.25	110.25	+1.00	125.68
Calicut	0.02	113.93	92.88	21.05	117.16
Cochin	0.04	95.06	78.96	16.10	114.51
Trivandrum	0.03	35.62	33.13	+1.89	64.51
Ceylon- Colombo	3.58	45.02	26.41	20.91	84.19
Madras Excluding Malabar & Mysore					
Masulipatam	1.00	20.04	27.21	—7.17	41.59
Bellary	—	11.49	13.40	—1.91	20.51
Cuddapah	—	20.28	21.47	—1.19	31.23
Madras	0.23	12.91	19.64	—6.73	50.74
Bangalore	—	22.08	23.40	—1.32	35.37
Coimbatore	0.60	7.80	8.54	—1.74	22.29
Trichinopoly	—	17.87	15.03	+2.84	33.18
Negapatam	0.35	9.00	13.04	—4.04	54.98

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POONA RACES.

FINAL MEETING.

FAVOURITES FARE WELL.

Saturday's meeting which was largely attended rung down the curtain on the Poona Racing Season. In spite of the oppressive weather, holiday makers spent an enjoyable afternoon as six favourites scored and the racing was always interesting. A feature of the sport was the success of the Beshman---Byramjee combination in the first half of the card through the agency of Selman and Riyad, two popular favourites.

Penetrate won the Doncaster Plate in fine style from a good crowd. Mr. Eve's gelding gave Footpedal a length beating after racing in the rear for over half the journey. S. Black persuaded Shingled over the nine furlongs and the filly just lasted long enough to save place money from Talaat Bey. Joe's Luck failed to reproduce his form and made no show at all.

An interesting race was witnessed in the October Plate where the Kolhapur filly Invinola just won from Starwater. On returning to scale Easton lodged a complaint against Stokes the rider of Invinola on the grounds of interference. The Stewards over-ruled the objection at the same time disqualifying Starwater who placed second for boring. Easton was made to stand down for a month.

The withdrawal of Roseate Air and Beawer Puff, in the Lonsdale Handicap left a poor field to contest the issue. Domestic Bond proved a poor sort of favourite and finished last of the five. Mr. Blythe's Torose easily accounted for Four Square and Lady Theo who could never cope with her weight.

Foreman went one better when he cleverly stayed the mile in the Hamilton Plate. Puppet tried hard to make an impression on the winner but she could never gather enough speed to get on terms. The favourite Kilindini ran last most of the way.

Mr. Harrison's Allegory met with poor opposition in the Deccan Plate which he won with plenty to spare. The race was spoilt by a wretched start in which the well-backed Postern suffered badly.

Riyad fully justified his favouritism in the Goodbye Plate (Division II). Beshman rode the Chesnut with unbounded confidence and was content to lie last until a half mile from home. In the straight he came through and proved too speedy for the consistent Red Prince.

After a long period of inactivity Adwan registered a success in the other division where he beat the favourite Dilawar. Crown was confidently backed in certain quarters but could only finish third as he received poor assistance from the saddle.

Mr. Eve's new purchase Pekin (late Fairy Cross) had little difficulty in dealing with his field in the first division of the Final Plate where he beat Azedin and Naples.

Moosa saddled the winner of the second division with his Sir Jahan a speedy four-year old who finished well ahead of Najde.

With Beshman in the saddle Selman gave a vastly different display this time when he won the third division on a tight rein from the Heath's representatives Generous and Mashalla. Yussuff's pony Failasuff ran disappointingly and never made a show.

Details:—

THE FINAL PLATE. Div. I.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,500, second Rs. 500, third Rs. 250. Terms for maiden Arabs in class III.

Mr. Eve's PEKIN, 8-6, C Hoyt 1
Mr. Ahmed Shelash's AZEDIN, 8-11, Khalil 2
Mr. Esmil Ibrahim's NAPLES, 8-10, Howell 3
Messrs. Heath and W Bird's HARRY JOHNSON, 8-6, Clarke 4

Not Run:—Cash 8-6.

Also Ran:—Ferozeshah 9-3, Noori 9-3, Roomadee 9-2, Muluk 8-11, Wild Cherry 8-10, Ascot 8-10, Mount Blanc 8-10, Francis II 8-6, Hoojaz 8-6, Mijlat 8-6, Monsoon 8-6, Terror 8-6, Istamboul 8-6, School 8-6, Hirachand 8-6, Faleh Khan 8-6, and Assaf 7-11.

The Race:—The start was delayed slightly. When the barrier ascended Ferozeshah led for a while but on settling down the order was Naples, Azedin, Ferozeshah and Harry Johnson with Pekin badly placed. Azedin headed Naples into the straight and looked a winner until collared by Pekin who scored by a neck. 1½ lengths. Same.

Time:—1 min. 22 1-5 secs.

First tote paid Rs. 21-8 for win and Rs. 14, Rs. 27-8 and Rs. 25 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 9-8 for win and Rs. 6-8, Rs. 14 and Rs. 14 for places.

Favourite:—Pekin.

Trainer:—A. Hoyt.

THE FINAL PLATE. Div. II.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,500, second Rs. 500, third Rs. 250. Terms for maiden Arabs in class III.

Mr Moosa M. Hoosein's SIR JAHAN, 8-6, Howell 1
Messrs. Heath and W Bird's NAJDE, 8-7, Bullock 2
Mr. B. D. Garware's LITTLE WONDER, 8-2, W G Thompson 3
Mr M. Najmuddin's FATHA, 8-10, Meekings 4

Not Run:—Agale 9-3, Warra 8-7, Vedas 8-6 and Kalipha 8-12.

Also Ran:—Suba-ul-Khair 9-3, Watee 8-13, Mountain King 8-13, Simmoh 8-13, Namoos 8-12, Promise 8-10, Hafak 8-6, Good Luck 8-6, Swift 8-6, Hazy Moon 8-6, Cash Box 8-2, Zian 7-11, and X Ray 7-7.

The Race:—A poor start saw Sub-a-ul-Khair left. Najde jumped into the lead and forced the pace from Sir Jahan, Good Luck and Promise with Little Wonder bringing up the others. They came round in this order. At this stage Sir Jahan challenged Najde and going strong won easily by 1 length. 1½ lengths, 1 length.

Time:—1 min. 22 2-5 secs.

First tote paid Rs. 75 for win and Rs. 28, Rs. 106-8 and Rs. 87 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 33 for win and Rs. 15, Rs. 55-8 and Rs. 39 for places.

Favourite:—Promise.

Trainer:—Owner.

THE FINAL PLATE. Div. III.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,500, second Rs. 500, third Rs. 250. Terms for maidan Arabs in class III.

Mr. Certainty's SELMAN, 8-6, Behsman 1
Mr. Heath's GENEROUS 8-11, Clarke ... 2
Messrs. Heath and W Bird's MASHALLA, 9-2, Bullock 3
Messrs. Zaidan bin Khalaf and Mahomed Hassan's KAFKAS, 8-6, A C Walker 4

Not Run:—Red Lips 9-2, Copper King 8-6, and Money Gold 7-11.

Also Ran:—Thulfa 9-3, My Moon 8-12, Taimurlung 8-10, Flying Machine 8-10, Failasuf 8-6, Canton 8-6, Strange Spring 8-6, Hadban 8-6, Glad Eye 8-6, Fakir Forad 8-6, Benares 8-6, Cicero 8-6, Hamdoon 8-6, and Haboob 7-11.

The Race:—Generous was the smartest away and cut a fast pace from Mashalla, Aciro, Benares and Failasuf while Selman raced in the bunch. At "three" Glad Eye was running third to the leaders, the others coming in the same order. Turning into the straight Selman drew out and passed the leaders to win hard held by 3 lengths. Mashalla and Kafkas displaced Glad Eye near home. A neck. A head.

Time:—1 min. 22 secs.

First tote paid Rs. 43 for win and Rs. 21-8, Rs. 36 and Rs. 334 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 25 for win and Rs. 12 Rs. 26 and Rs. 106-8 for places.

Favourite:—Selman.

Trainer:—Byramjee Rustomjee.

THE DECCAN PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,000, second Rs. 700, third Rs. 300. A handicap for country-breds.

Mr. T Harrison's ALLEGORY, 8-11, Harrison 1
Major D. Vanrenen's STAR SHELL, 8-2 Behsman 2
H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's SHIRTAJ, 9-7, R. Stokes 3
Mr. Heath's MAUD B 7-4 cir. 7-6, Bullock 4

Not Run.—Zara 9-6, Loving Cup 7-8, and Winfree 7-5.

Also Ran:—Vijaya 8-12, Gift of Song 8-12, Postern 8-2, Prince Michael 7-10, and Don't Hurt 7-2.

The Race:—A bad start. Postern and Prince Michael were badly left. Maud B led but quickly resigned to Vijaya who was chased by Star Shell, Don't Hurt and Allegory. Nearing the turn Allegory moved up and led the field round. Star Shell delivered a feeble challenge and Allegory went on to win easily by 2½ lengths. Shirtaj finished third 1½ lengths away. 2 lengths.

Time:—1 min. 30-2/5 secs.

First tote paid Rs. 42-8 for win and Rs. 18-8, Rs. 48-8 and Rs. 25 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 29 for win and Rs. 10, Rs. 29-8 and Rs. 12 for places.

Favourite:—Allegory.

Trainer:—Owner.

THE GOOD-BYE PLATE. Div. II.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Winner Rs. 2,250, second Rs. 750, third Rs. 350. A handicap for Arabs in classes I and II which have not won a flat race value Rs. 2,000 or over since 31st March, 1926.

Mr. M Dhalla's RIYAD, 7-12, Behsman ... 1
Mr Khadavi A. Rehman's RED PRINCE 7-10, Townsend 2
Mr. D. M. Mottabhoy's APOLLO, 7-13, Purtoo Singh 3
Mr. Moosa M Hoosein's AMANRA, 7-4, Howell 4

All ran.

Also Ran:—Hazal 9-0, Zoolfakar 8-1, Hurchan 8-1, Cossack 7-6, and Don't Care 7-1.

The Race:—Apollo was the last away. Amanra showed the way to Hazal, Zoolfakar, Hurchan and Red Prince, Apollo and Riyad tailing off the field. At the half mile Riyad worked his way up. Amanra maintained his lead till well into the straight where Riyad came through chased by Red Prince. In the run home Riyad proved too good for Red Prince and won as he liked by 2½ lengths. With a late rush Apollo placed third 2½ lengths behind. A neck.

Time:—2 mins. 23 secs.

First tote paid Rs. 23 for win and Rs. 13-8, Rs. 19 and Rs. 24 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 13 for win and Rs. 7, Rs. 10, and Rs. 12 for places.

Favourite:—Riyad.

Trainer:—Byramjee Rustomjee.

THE HAMILTON PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 2,000, second Rs. 700, third Rs. 300. A handicap for horses in classes III and IV which have not won a flat race value Rs. 2,500 or over since 31st March, 1926.

Mr. T. M. Kazrani's FOREMAN, 9-5, Bowley 1
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's PUPPET, 7-13, Howell 2
Mr. T. Harrison's BE CAREFUL, 6-12, Ashwood 3
Mr. M. Dhalla's FUN OF THE FAYRE. 8-9, Behsman 4

Not Run:—Starwater 9-7, Slovakia 9-4, Stormont 9-2, and Chinese Elegance 7-8.

Also Ran:—Purser 9-7, Sauce 9-5, Barbary 8-12, Jovial 8-10, Wild Flower 8-2, Killindini 7-12, Cronon 7-3, Gaybrook 7-0, and Liza 6-12.

The Race: Be Careful made the early pace attended by Sauce, Puppet and Wild Flower. Past the fouth furlong Be Careful was racing ahead of Puppet, Wild Flower, Gaybrook and Foreman. Be Careful weakened on nearing the turn where Foreman drew out and in a fine race won by 3/4 length. A short head. Same.

Fun of the Fayre finished strong.

Time:—1 min. 42 secs.

First tote paid Rs. 143 for win and Rs. 45, Rs. 42-8, and Rs. 66-8 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 71-8 for win and Rs. 21-8, Rs. 23 and Rs. 36-8 for places.

Favourite:—Kilindini.

Trainer:—Syed Mustapha.

THE OCTOBER PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,000, second Rs. 1,000, third Rs. 500. A handicap for horses in classes III and IV.

H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's INVINOLA, 8-0, Stokes. 1
S. S. Akkasaheb Maharaj's LADY JUNIOR, 8-5, Howell 2
Messrs. G. E. D. Langley and Shantidas Askuram's NOUGAT, 9-6, Burn 3
Mr. H. M. Mehta's STARWATER, 9-7, Easton 4

Not Run:—Tradition 9-2, Barbary 9-0, Belle Syme 8-8, and Liza 6-12.

Also Ran:—Slaovakia 9-6, Old Fashioned Maid 9-0, Minoo Mahal 8-11, Knight's Cross 8-10, Blythe Bachelor 8-10, Lilavati 8-8, Erinite 8-6, Earmark 8-6, Crushed Glass 8-3, Arran Rose 7-11, Glenhelicon 7-4, Headstrong 6-12.

The Race:—They gave trouble and when they were released Slovakia was left. Glenhelicon assured command and set a fast pace to Invinola, Crushed Glass, Nougat and Earmark. At the third furlong Invinola was in front of Starwater, Nougat and Earmark. They swung round in this order Invinola getting the verdict after an exciting race with Starwater. Lady Junior was a late third. Neck. 1½ lengths. Neck.

An objection against the rider of Invinola by Easton rider of Starwater was overruled. Starwater was disqualified by the Stewards and Easton suspended for a month.

Time:—1 min. 15 secs.

First tote paid Rs. 48.8 for win and Rs. 24, Rs. 24-8 and Rs. 39 for places.

Favourite:—Kolhapur Bracket.

Trainer.—Shripati.

THE DONCASTER PLATE—Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong.

Winner Rs. 6,000, second Rs. 1,750, third Rs. 1,250. A handicap for Horses in Class I which have not won a flat race since 31st December, 1925 and for all Horses in Class II.

Mr. Eve's PENETRATE, 7-5, C Hoyt ... 1
Mr. D. M. Mottabhoy's FOOTPEDAL, 7-13, Howell 2
Mr. E. S. Godfrey's SHINGLED, 7-2, S Black 3
Mr. Eve's TALAAT BEY, 8-9, Brace ... 4

Not Run:—Canterbury Lamb.

Also Ran:—Joe's Luck 9-4, The Count 8-10, L.S.D. 8-5, Trajanus 8-1, Green Islet 7-13, Miss Evans 7-10, Luck Lad 7-7, Pilgrim 7-4, Georgina 7-0.

The Race:—On settling down Footpedal raced clear of Shingled, Miss Evans and Talaat Bey. Penetrate brought up the rear. The half mile saw Footpedal still in the lead with hardly any change in the rest of the field. Footpedal maintained her lead until well into the straight where she succumbed to a strong run from Penetrate by a length. 3/4 length. A head.

Time:—1 min. 54 secs.

First tote paid Rs. 33/8 for win and Rs. 39/8, 73/8 and 35 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 42/8 for win and Rs. 18/8, 29/8 and 21/8 for places.

Favourite:—Penetrate.

Trainer:—C. Jennings.

THE LONSDALE HANDICAP.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 5,000, second Rs. 1,500, third Rs. 1,000. A handicap for Horses 3 and 4 years old only in Classes II and III.

Mr. Blyth's TOROSE, 8-11, Riley 1
Mr. T. M. Thaddeus' FOUR SQUARE, 8-10, Harrison 2
Mrs. F. M. Garda's LADY THEO, 9-10, Ritchie 3
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's FAIR SLAVE, 7-1, S Black 4

Not Run:—Roseate Air, Beaver Puff.

Also Ran:—Domestic Bond.

The Race:—Domestic Bond led for a furlong. At "five" Fair Slave took over charge and was followed by Four Square, Torose, and Lady Theo. Four square headed Fair Slave at the turn but Torose coming strong on the outside passed them all to win by 1½ lengths. Same. 3/4 length.

Time:—1 min. 16 4/5 secs.

First tote paid Rs. 52/8 for win and Rs. 25, 20/8 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 21/8 for win and Rs. 12, Rs. 11 for places.

Favourite:—Domestic Bond.

Trainer.—E S Godfrey.

THE GOOD-BYE PLATE. Div. I.—1¼ miles.

Winner Rs. 2,250, second Rs. 750, third Rs. 350. A handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II, which have not win a flat race value Rs. 2,000 or over since 31st March, 1926.

Mr. Abdulla Mana's ADWAN, 8-2, Burn 1
Mr. Husein Somavi's DILAWAR, 9-7, Barnett 2
Mr. J H Marshal's CROWN, 7-0, Rankin 3
Mr. Heath's SILVER THRUSH, 9-5, Bowley 4

Also Ran:—Mayiah 7-11, Stability 7-10, Safety 7-9, Baktavar 7-2, Squire 7-0, Trade Mark 6-10.

The Race:—Stability led Crown, Trade Mark and Adwan for almost a mile when Crown came to the front and led Adwan in to the straight. The latter collared Crown and held off a late challenge from Dilawar by ½ length. Head. 3/4 length.

Time.—2 mins. 20 1/5 secs.

First tote paid Rs. 79 for win and Rs. 28, Rs. 18 and Rs. 21 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 51/8 for win and Rs. 13, Rs. 10/8 and Rs. 11/8 for places.

Favourite:—Dilawar.

Trainer: Owner.

Mr. Shivjibhai Devshi has arrived in Jharia from Bombay on Thursday morning on behalf of the Cutchi Prajakiya Parishad, to interpret to the Cutchi inhabitants of Jharia Coal Field, the purpose and regulation of the above Parishad, and to invite them to attend and take active part in it. The Parishad is to be held in Bombay during the current month.

MADRAS TEAM IN BOMBAY.

A WELL CONTESTED MATCH.

The Madras United Cricket Club made their first appearance in Bombay on Friday when they faced the Parsi Gym. on the Kennedy Sea Face in a two-day fixture. Electing to bat first the visitors sent in C Ranganath and B. V. Ramanujam to open their innings. Early disaster, however, marked their venture, for first Ranganath fell a victim to a brilliant catch in slips by Kulapesi and Ramanujam was unfortunate enough to be run out, the score-board reading one run for the loss of two wickets. Ramaswami and Venkataramanjulu settled down, however, and when the former was held by Saklatvala in slips the score had improved by 62 runs. Kanickam, the celebrated century scorer of Southern India was next man in, but at 91 Ramaswami was well held by Colah in the slips. The retiring batsman had played a fine innings without giving a single chance. (91-4-54). Soon after Kanickam was run out in attempting to sneak a short one. Baliah, the left hander, and Subramanu, livened things up considerably, and the runs came fast and frequent till the latter succumbed to a slow break by Vatcha. Ganpatti did not give much trouble as Kapadia whisked his bails off when Vatcha tempted him out. (157-7-5). After tea the tail began wagging vigorously, the final score being 239 runs. Baliah was unfortunate to be dismissed when just 17 short of his century.

Twenty minutes of play resulted in the dismissal of Contractor who had opened the innings with Saklatvala, and the Parsi score at the drawing of stumps for the day was 20 for 1 wicket. The match was resumed on Saturday when Marshall and Saklatvala, the overnight batsmen, displayed complete mastery over the bowling and carried the score to 75 before the latter was bowled by Ramaswami. Then Colah joined Marshall and it looked as though the pair would never get separated. Colah played delightful cricket and scored freely all round the wicket.

Frequent bowling changes had no effect and at lunch time the pair were still together. Disaster, however, overtook them after lunch, for first Marshall was bowled by Gopalam (150-3-52) and then Kapadia the incoming batsmen was clean bowled without the addition of a run. Mulla succeeded him. A brilliant catch by Ramanujalu sent Colah back soon after (171-5-53) Wickets fell steadily till the score stood at 235 for 9. Having five runs to make to win the Parsis still had Kalapesi but that player's illness prevented his playing and the Parsis had perforce to declare.

Scores:—

MADRAS—1st Innings.

C. Ranganath, c Kalapesi, b Vatcha .. 0
B. N. Ramanujam, run out 1
C. Ramaswami, c Colah, b Daruvala 54
M. Venkataramanjulu, c Saklatwalla b Daruwalla 24
A. Kanickam run out 19
M. Baliah, c Kanga b Colah 83
P. Subramanu, b Vatcha 15
C. R. Ganapatty, st Kapadia, b Vatcha 5
Ugappah, b Vatcha 0
K. S. Bhandan, not out 25
M. J. Gopalam, b Vatcha 6
Extras 7

Total 239

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	R	W	O	M
Kalapesi	21	0	16	8
Vatcha	83	5	22.2	2
Daruwalla	87	2	28	1
Colah	8	1	3	1
Marshal	33	0	6	0

PARIS—1st Innings.

B. J. Saklatvala, b Ramaswamy 39
H. N. Contractor, b Gopalam 2
N. D. Marshall, b Gopalam 52
S. N. Colah, c Ramananjulu, b Gopalam 53
F. E. Kapadia, b Gopalam 0
H. F. Mulla, c Rameswamy, b Ganpatty 19
P. D. Nalaseth, b Ganpatty 3
H. D. Kanga not out 20
P. H. Daruvala, c Bhandare, b Gopalam 7
M. B. Vatcha, b Ganpatty 10
Kalapesi did not bat.
Extras 30

Total 235

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O	M	R	W
Ganpatty	26	9	51	3
Gopalam	23	4	95	5
Ramaswamy	8	0	31	1
Baliah	5	0	15	0
Bhandare	3	0	8	0
Venkataramanjulu	1	0	5	0

SATURDAY'S MATCHES.

HINDU GYM. DRAWS

The Hindu Gymkhana played an interesting match against the Y.M.C.A. on the Kennedy Sea Face, the result being a draw. Batting first the visitors compiled a score of 172 runs, mainly through V. S. Dongre who continues to show good form this season. The Home team began well, the first wicket falling at 61. M. B Rao and Nadkarni were then associated in a fruitful partnership which carried the score to 111 without further loss, time bringing the game to an end.

Y. M. C. A.

Savant N B b. Shete 10
Deodhar b. Shete 10
Patkar, N B, b Mundye 0
Dalvi, B B, b. Mundye 1
Thakare, R S b. Pawaskar 12
Khairaz b. Chavan 26
Dongre V S, retired 57
Gavanker, b. Pawaskar 0
Laud, S N, caught, b. Chavan 22
Chavan, not out 22
Parulkar, b. Chavan 0
Extras 12

Total 172

HINDU GYM.

D J Pathare, l.b.w Chavan 24
M B Rao not out 35
Nadkarni, not out 40
N. S. Shete, S. K. Pawaskar, S. R. Mundye, M. K. Chavan, S. P. Kapadia, L. N. Pupala, M. D. Karadkar and G. O. Kirtikar did not bat.
Extras 12

Total (for 1 wkt.) 111

ISLAM GYM GOES UNDER.

A scratch team of the Islam Gym. met the Maharashtra Young Cricketers on the home ground, and sustained one of the biggest defeats of the season. The home team batted first. With the exception of Vali Ahmed 52 and A. G. Khan 25, the team's batting was disappointing. Set 105 runs to win, the visitors had no difficulty in scoring the requisite runs, and won as they liked.

ISLAM GYM.

Vali Ahmed, (retired 52
M. Y. Shaikh, b. Bapat 2
A G Khan, c. Bhide, b. Kombe 25
G A Rasool, caught, b. Gharat 10
Ismail Cassum, run out 2
A A Jasdanwalla, b. Tembulkar 4
Shafi, run out 2
Kazrani, l.b.w Gharat 3
Sultan Nathani, b Tembulkar 0
Omer, b. Tembulkar 1
Ali, not out 0
Extras 3

Total 104

MAHARASHTRA YOUNG CRICKETERS.

Sukhtanker, l.b.w. Rasool 34
Bidaye, retired 52
Gharat D B, c. Ali, b. Jasdanwalla ... 40
Mastkar, not out 10
Tembulkar, Gharat, R. J., Sawant, Kanvinde, Kombe, Bankapure, and Bapat, did not bat.
Extras 5

Total (for 3 wkts.) 141

HINDU SIDE SELECTED.

MATCH AGAINST MADRAS TEAM.

The undermentioned players are elected to represent the P. J. Hindu Gymkhana in their match against the Madras United Cricket Club to be played on the Kennedy Sea Face on Thursday and Friday, the 21st and 22nd instant commencing at 11-30 a.m.

K. G. Pardeshi (Capt.).
V. P. Mehta.
M. H. Chandarana.
L. Ramji.
S. R. Godamba.
B. R. Kagal.
D. B Deodhar.
L. P. Jai
V. A. Dalvi.
V. S. Dongre.
H. A. Mahajo.

UMPIRE.

D. K Telang.

SCORER

R. V. Palekar.

M. C. C. AND BOMBAY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir.—Several letters have been addressed to you on this subject and therefore I need not apologize for adding one more to their number. The M. C. C. by accepting the invitation from India has put India into a deep debt of gratitude and done a great servic to England in the linking of these countries together.

Bombay has the honour of having no less than four matches and even if in accordance with the wishes of the M. C. C. their duration is shortened to two days, it is expected that they will be highly interesting and full of thrill. To gain this end it is necessary that the teams selected should be sufficiently, if not equally, strong. In such selection pride and prejudice should have no play and besides being representative the teams should be able to put up a keen contest. Those who have witnessed the Quadrangular matches for the last two or three years will readily admit that the Hindu team is a great batting strength and the Muhammadan team excels in bowling. The combination of these two teams, as shown below, will be a sufficiently strong side to play against. The combination of the Europeans and Parsis, as shown below, will also prove worthy of selection. The difficulty to surmount is in the case of an All-India team, which, besides being representative, should be a powerful combination so that it can becalled an Indian "M. C. C." In this selection the Hindu team should have its fair share since it has proved its worth in several of the Quadrangular matches. The following team is, therefore, suggested for consideration on the merits of the individuals concerned.

HINDUS AND MAHOMMEDANS

Mr. P. Vithal (Capt.)
D. B. Deodhar
C. K. Naidu
L. P. Jai
J. G. Nawle.
L. Ramji
Vazir Ali
Nazir Ali
Vazir Ahmad
Abdur Salaam.
Botawalla

(EUROPEANS AND PARSIS)

F. Travers.
Philips
Mayer
Hollet

WALKING RACE.

Y. M. C. A. VENTURE.

A five-mile walking race was held on Saturday under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. There was a record number of entries and the course decided upon was four times round the Oval. Punctually at five, before a large number of spectators, the cosmopolitan crowd of competitors got the signal. Immediately there was a rush for the lead which Master secured. Maintaining a steady and orthodox style he kept a lead of twenty yards for almost the whole of the distance. After a sharp tussle with another competitor, R. Carey moved into second place, and it seemed as though the first two places in the race had been decided upon. But Rolan of the West Yorks who had begun quietly, unobtrusively moved out of the bunch and gradually decreased his distance from the leader. In the third lap he was going strongly a few yards behind Carey, and at the end of it he moved into second place. The leader was still some yards ahead but on the last bend Rolan overtook him and came up the straight a winner, Master and carey following up some distance behind. It was a well judged race and Rolan fully deserved to win. Master's style was most attractive and he deserves credit for having set such a cracking pace. Carey had the advantage of height but he could not move his legs fast enough and his arm action was faulty.

(1) Rolan (West Yorks)
(2) Master.
(3) R. Carey.

BILLIARDS.

AT THE HINDU GYM.

NEW TABLE FOR MEMBERS.

There was an interesting little ceremony at the Hindu Gymkhana on Saturday when Sir Lallubhai Shah declared a new billiard table open for use. Mr. L. R. Tainsee, the President of the Gymkhana, welcomed the distinguished visitor and in a short and apt speech requested him to declare the table open for use. After the ceremony Mr. Clarke Faulkner, the celebrated billiard player, who is now in Bombay, played a game of 300 up with Mr B. B. Pradhan and on the conclusion of this he gave an instructive exhibition of fancy shots. After this the party adjourned for light refreshments, which brought proceedings to an end.

CAULFIELD CUP

LONDON, Oct. 6.

The Caulfield Cup, run at Melbourne to-day, resulted as follows:—

MANFRED 1
The BANKER 2
ROYAL CHARTER 3

Starting Prices:—5 to 4 Manfred, 5 to 1 The Banker, 14 to 1 Royal Charter. 23 ran. The race was won by half a length, two lengths separating the second and the third.—Reuter.

M. C. C. TEAM IN KARACHI.

KARACHI, Oct. 16.

Large crowds on the quayside greeted the M. C. C. team on their arrival at Karachi by the steamship Varsova at half past ten to-night. A cordial welcome was extended on behalf of the Karachi Cricket Association by Major Rubie, the President, and Mr. E. B. Newton, the Secretary, and several prominent members of the team lined the rail of the promenade deck as the steamer came up.—A. P.

Hughes Hallat
Cullen or Rubie
Vazifdar
Jamsetji
Kala Pesi
B. Kapadia
Gandhi

(ALL INDIA)

1. P. Vithal (Capt.)
2. D. B. Deodhar
3. C. K. Naidu
4. L. P. Jai
5. J. G. Nawle.
6. Jamshetji
7. Kalapesi
8. Vaxifdar
9. Vazir Ali
10. Nazir Ali
11. Gandhi

---Yours, etc.

M. G. GUPTE.

BE SHARP.

LET US ADVERTISE YOUR GOODS.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

Since all telegraph circuits are now working normally, telegrams are not subject to delay.

Telegraphic notification with Ceylon is interrupted since 11.35 p.m. Saturday, (16th instant.)

INDIAN NATIONAL PARTY.

A meeting of the Council of the Bombay City Committee of the Indian National Party will be held in Petit Building, Hornby Road, to-day (Monday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.)

BAND AT CHOWPATTY BANDSTAND.

The Band of the 1st. Bn. G. I. P. Railway Regt. A.F.I. will play a programme of music at the Chowpatty Bandstand to-day (Monday) at 5.45 p.m. (S.T.), weather permitting.

9TH SHAHU CHATRAPATI BOY SCOUTS TROOP.

His Highness Sir Shri Rajaram Chatrapati Maharajah of Kolhapur, G.C.I.E. has contributed R100 towards the funds of the above-mentioned Boy Scouts Troop.

WOMEN'S MEETING.

A meeting of women, will be held, for supporting Dr. Sir Hari Singh Gour's "Age of Consent Bill" and for asking for nomination of a few ladies to the new Legislative Council to-morrow (Tuesday) at 4 p.m. at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Road, when Dr. (Mrs.) Herabai M. Gilder will preside.

CIVIL SURGEON AT DAHANU.

Under the auspices of the Durga Devi Vyakhyan Mala, Dr. Shikhare, the Civil Surgeon of Thana, delivered a lecture on "Infant Care" under the presidentship of Dr. R. A. Barve of Tarapur.

In the course of his interesting speech that Dr. Shikhare explained the importance of the pre-natalfi neo-natal, and post-natal care that should be so wisely taken both of the child and its mother and deplored the ignorance that is prevailing in our country in this connection.G

ENGLISH TRAINING CLASS EXAM.

The following is the result of the English Training Class Examination in co-operation held on the 15th August last:—

List of successful candidates (in order of merit):—

(1) B. M. Sidhaye, first prize; (2) R. P. Sane; (3) K. V. Devadhar; (4) H. P. Vakil second prize (shared by Nos. 2, 3 and 4) (5) B. V. Dalvi; (6) Mahomed Munir; (7) M. D. Vadi; (8) M. C. Pandit; (9) G. G. Savathe; (10) M. P. Patil; (11) M. H. Desai; (1) V. H. Kamat; (13) G. D. Vakhalli; (14) B. B. Laxmeshwar; (15) R. J. Desai; (16) K. M. Chokshi; (17) C. S. Patel; (18) R. P. Talati; (19) V. G. Kaptikar; (20) M. D. Nanavati; (21) K. B. Desai and (22) Peter Pereira.

TO-DAY'S RADIO.

The following programme by the Versatile Musical Company will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club to-day (Monday) at 6.45 p.m.:—

(1) Kiliama Valse—Hawaiian Guitar Solos by Mr. George Bocarro; (2) They Call It El Capitan—Banjo Solos by Mr. J. B. Dancing—Song by Miss Winnie Pereira; (3) Brace; (4) Midship Mite Might—Song by Mr. Henry Charles; (5) Wehiwehi Oe—Duet Banjoline and Guitar (Messrs. J. B. Brace and G. Bocarro); (6) Was Friday a Woman or a Man—Song by Miss Winnie Pereira; (7) The Return of the Regiment—Banjo Solos, by Mr. J. B. Brace; (8) The Lost Chord —Song by Mr. Henry Charles.

AMENDMENTS TO ELECTORAL ROLL.

The Local Government has appointed dates for the publication of the list of amendments to the electoral roll of the Thana and Bombay Suburban districts (non-Mahomedan Rural) and the Poona City (non-Mahomedan Urban) constituencies of the said Council as specified below:—Tuesday (19th instant) first publication (Regulation II. 3), and Wednesday, (3rd prox.) for second publication (Regulation II, 6 (3)).

GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES.

Under the auspices of the Public Health Committee at Dahanu, gymnastic fetes were performed on the Dassarah Day by boys of different castes and religion, with Mr. V. N. Pradhan, the Mamlatdar of Dahanu in the chair. A programme of "Malkhamb" exercises, wrestling, lathi and other Indian sports was successfully gone through and various prizes were awarded to the more prospective and better skilled boys. Mr. Naravane, a gymnast and a teacher in the English school exhibited a few ways of sword-playing.

S. K. P. SAMAJIK & SHIKASHAN SANTHA.

A Dasserah Sammellan and prize distribution functions were held on Saturday, under the presidency of Mr. Harischandra Mhatre in Shanti Nivas Hall, Queen's Road, when Messrs. B. Mhatre, D. Subhedar and D. Naik made speeches and prizes were awarded to Misses Lila, Gajra and Kussum and Messrs. Atmaram Mhatre, B.Sc., V. Padte, D. Thakur, G. Naik, V. Purao, R. Gharat and W. Padte.

LAXMI NARAYAN TEMPLE.

The 40th anniversary of the Goculdas Tejpal Shree Laxmi Narayan Temple, at the Gowalia Tank Road, will be celebrated from to-day (Monday) the 18th to Monday (the 25th inst.) during which period the usual annual fair will be held together with different festivities mentioned below:—

(1) To-day (Monday) worship of the deities during the daytime and performance of Hari Kirtan at 9 p.m.; (2) Saturday (23rd) fireworks at 9 p.m.; (3) from 18th to 25th inst.; Ramlila will be performed everyday at 9 p.m. and from 19th to 25th instant religious lectures will be delivered by well-read persons everyday from 5 p.m. to 7 p.m.

ROMAN CATHOLIC BECOMES HINDU,

READ-MISSION CEREMONY AT SANTA CRUZ.

The Saraswat Colony at Santa Cruz was the scene of a somewhat unique ceremony on the morning of Dassarah Day. Prof. Pinto of the Lucknow University, who belongs to a prominent Roman Catholic family of South Canara, was readmitted into the fold of the Hindu community after being invested with the Brahminical thread by the Hindu priest, Chitrav Shastri, the rites and ceremonies prescribed in the Shastras having been duly performed in the presence of a large gathering of Hindus. It is a well-known fact that most of the leading Roman Catholic families of Kanara Districts belong, racially speaking, to the Saraswat Brahmin stock. They were converted to Christianity more or less by force by the early Portuguese rulers of Goa. Prof. Pinto, who is Cambridge graduate and the only Indian winner of the Chancellor's Gold Medal for English verse, having expressed a desire to be readmitted into the Hindu community, the Bandra Hindu Sabha arranged for the re-admission ceremony on Dassarah Day. Nearly 200 Hindu ladies and gentlemen were present on the occasion, among whom were Rao Bahadur C. V. Vaidya, Dr. N. D. Savarkar, Messrs. Vinayak and Ganesh Savarkar, Pt. Radhakanta Malaviya. After the ceremony was over, those present freely partook of refreshments with Prof. Pinto, who has now assumed the name of "Raghavendra Rao Sreshta." Mr. Sreshta was later entertained to a dinner by local Saraswats. Sri Shankaracharya Dr. Kurtkoti who arrived on the scene towards the end of the ceremony congratulated Prof. Sreshta on his courageous resolve and the Hindu public in general and the Saraswat community in particular on readily welcoming back into their midst a long-separated brother. Dr. Kurtkoti also dwelt on the need of the Hindu community throwing open their doors to all who claimed racial or cultural kinship with them.

Music by Prof. G. V. Manorikar brought the function to end.

DEATH OF RELIGIOUS HEAD OF GUJERAT MUSLIMS

Sardar Sayed Ali El Edroos, O.B.E., died at Surat on Thursday, the 14th instant at the age of 50. The funeral was largely attended, the Collector with other Government officials preceded by a guard of honour.

Sardar Sayed Ali El Edroos succeeded his father to the gadi of Sajjadanashin of his ancestor at Surat, Broach and Ahmedabad. The founder of this religious dynasty in India was Sayed Shaikh-ush-Shaikh El Edroos who came from Hazramont in Arabia at the special invitation of Mohommed Shah II., King of Gujerat and settled at Ahmedabad in 1542 A.D. The valuable services rendered by this family to the British Government were from time to time recognised by Government.

Sardar Sayed Ali El Edroos filled with credit the high office to which he was exalted, and was always ready to serve the public and the Government alike. He was nominated a Councillor to the Municipal Board of Surat and appointed an Honorary Magistrate.

FATAL INJURIES TO A LAD.

An inquest touching the death of one Karamalli Somji, a Khoja boy, aged 10 years, was held at the Coroner's Court on Sunday morning.

It appeared that the boy was removed to the J. J. Hospital on Saturday night in an unconscious condition. He had received serious injuries to which he succumbed in the early hours of Sunday. The brother of the deceased was informed that the latter was run over by a motor car, on Saturday evening.

As police inquiries in the matter were yet incomplete, the inquest was adjourned to October 21.

PATHE CINEMA.

"Daughters of Pleasure," the Principal Pictures now playing at the Royal Opera House has drawn favourable comment from local picture goers on two main counts. The fault is that the film brings together a cast of the highest order; for Montie Blue and Marie Prevost are co-starred and in their support are players of such distinction and popularity as Clara Bow, Edyth Chapman, and Wilfrid Lucas and Nellie Baker. The second point enthusiastically discussed relates to the interesting character of the theme which dramatically visualizes what might occur to every patron of the play were he or she be wealthy.

It is this latter element which gives the cast opportunity for display of their interpretive powers, "Daughters of Pleasure" is based on an indea which is certain to appeal to the fancy of the average person. What play does is to say to the spectator "would you like to be rich? And if so what would you do then? You might do this!" and with that begins the absorbing story of a family which becomes wealthy and then starts to learn that wealth is not what they had thought it was.

INDIAN SEAMEN

FIVE MAIN GRIEVANCES.

ABUSES IN RECRUITMENT.

A meeting of all Indian seamen in Bombay was held on Saturday at the Union Hall, Keshavji Building, Carnac Bridge, when Mr. M. Daud, M.L.C. delegate at the Geneva International Conference spoke on his work at Geneva and the future of all seamen in India. Mr. N. M. Joshi, M.L.A. presided

Mr. Joshi in opening the proceedings said the seamen had to face many difficulties. Their life on high seas was full of dangers. They had to work under very strict discipline and laws. If they gave up work with the sea on the ship, they were liable to imprisonment. They had to stay away from their homes for months together. The Geneva Conference had passed a convention prohibiting recruitment of seamen except through public or state agencies. The Government of India appointed a Committee on this behalf which recommended that in view of the corruption that prevailed under the present system, recruitment should, in future, be carried on by Government agencies. He hoped Government would give effect to that recommendation also in Bombay as it was done in Bengal.

SEAMEN'S FIVE MAIN GRIEVANCES.

Mr. Daud in the course of his speech said: There are five great important grievances which are existing amongst Indian Seamen and for the remedy of which it has become necessary to organise the Seamen into Unions. They are (1) Recruitment, (2) Unemployment, (3) Inadequate and insufficient wages, (4) Excessive working hours; and (5) Insufficient Compensation in case of accidents.

Referring to recruitment grievances, he said:—It is well known that since the beginning of the English rule in this country the old system of carrying on trade and commerce between foreign countries by sailing Ships was giving away to Steamships, and then Indian Seamen who were not accustomed to work in steamships naturally gave a goodbye to their working in ships engaged in foreign trade. The British authorities thought it proper to recruit seamen through some agency and in the year 1859, the Indian Merchant Shipping Act was passed and Section 18 of that Act authorises the Local Government to give licenses to persons for the purpose of recruiting Seamen and by this method the system of recruiting Seamen, through Brokers and Ghat Serangs came into existence. In the beginning these Shipping Brokers hacked from door to door to induce men to join in Sea services till a time came when the number of men became greater than the actual number of services existing for sea jobs. Seeing that the supply was more than the demand, they began to introduce the system of salami to be realised from each men to be recruited. The Salami system continued in a moderate scale for many years and during the time of the last war when more men were required in merchant ships and Trumps. The Salami system was greatly reduced.

But after the war when the additional men were thrown out of employment these recruiting agencies getting this unique opportunity of Seamen's unemployment began to make bargains at the highest bid to recruit them for Sea services. The result was that due to unemployment men were compelled to yield to the wishes of these agencies for the purpose of their bare existence in life. The situation came to such a crisis that the Government of India in view of the recommendations of the Geneva International Labour Conference and also through the pressure of the systematic agitation carried on by the Indian Seamen's Union, Calcutta, appointed a Committee 1922. (Seamen's Recruitment Committee) to enquire into the abuses existing in the system of Indian Seamen's recruitment through licensed Shipping Brokers and Ghat Serangs. In that committee, my esteemed friend N. Joshi was a member and the Ship-Owners were represented by Captain C. S. Penny and Captain F. L. Barnett. The Seamen were represented by my humble self and by my friend Mr. Mahamad Ibrahim who is present in this meeting and who is himself a Seaman. The Committee were unanimously of the opinion that the Shipping Brokers and Ghat Serangs system of recruitment has led to grave abuses which no mere amendment of detail would satisfactorily remove and they came to the conclusion that it is imperative to introduce an entirely new system which does not involve the employment of intermediaries, and recommended that recruitment should be carried on by Employment Bureau to be organised by the State on the terms of the Geneva International Labour Conference.

He then spoke on unemployment, inefficient wages and, excessive working hours and insufficient compensation in cases of accidents and exhorted the audience to be loyal to the Union. A vote of thanks to the Chairman and the speaker terminated the proceedings.

RESOLUTIONS.

The following three resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

(1) That this meeting urges the Government of India to abolish the present system of Seamen's recruitment through the licensed Shipping Brokers and Ghat Serangs and respectfully request them to enforce the recommendations of the Seamen's Recruitment Committee by establishing a Recruitment Bureau in this port of Bombay without any further loss of time.

(2) That in view of the grave problem of unemployment existing amongst the Indian Seamen in this Port of Bombay, this meeting urges the P. & O. B. I. and the other Shipping Companies to recruit Seamen through the medium of the Union in order to minimise unemployment and to facilitate Seamen to get fair turns in their service.

(3) That copies of Resolution No. 1 and 2 be forwarded to the Government of India, Government of Bombay, Director International Labour Office Geneva, The Manager Shipping Federation London, and the Managing Agents P. & O. B. I. and the other Shipping Companies both in London and Bombay, for general information and necessary action.

Mr. J. J. Athiade, President of the Indian Seamen's Union, congratulated Mr. M. Daud on his success at the International Conference, and proposed a vote of thanks to the Chair as well to Mr. Syed Minot Alli, the Delegate from the Indian Seamen's Union, Calcutta.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION OF TAYABIA ORPHANAGE.

POONA, October 13.

Lt. General Sir Harold Walker, General Officer Commanding in Chief, Southern Command presided on Tuesday at the annual prize distribution ceremony of the Tayabia Orphanage in East Street and Lady Walker distributed the prizes to the successful students at the end of an interesting programme of musical items and recitations.

Khan Saheb S. Jan Mahomed, Chairman of the Managing Committee read the report in which he reviewed the position of theOrphanage since May 1925, when the control of the institution passed into the hands of the Committee of the Bombay Presidency Mahomedan Educational Conference. The speaker dwelt on the fact that the boarding and lodging arrangements had been completely reorganised on the latest hygienic and sanitary principles and great care and attention was being paid to open air exercise and out-door games.

Sir Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer, General Secretary, Bombay Presidency Muslim Educational Conference in proposing a vote of thanks to the president, Sir Harold Walker, stressed the need for co-operation on the part of the public and also thanked the donors of the prizes and the gentlemen who had made gifts to the Institution.

Sir Harold Walker, in reply, said there were numerous schools all over the country where the children of those who could afford to pay were educated, but for the large surplus who could not and for the orphans adequate glad to be able to pay a tribute to the work facilities did not exist. He was therefore of Khan Saheb S. Jan Mahomed and Sir Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer for the improvement they had effected in the Tayabia Orphanage. The latter had struck the right note when he said that the co-operation of the public was very necessary for the continuation of the good work. Everyone should have an equal chance of getting on in life and in helping the institution the public would be giving the orphans that opportunity for securing a good education which was necessary for their advancement.

NAGPUR UNIVERSITY.

DR. NICOL'S EXTENSION LECTURE

(From our correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Oct. 14.

Before a disitinguished gathering of ladies and gentlemen, Rev. Dr Nicol MacNicol of Poona, delivered the first lecture in connection with the Nagpur University Extension Lecture Series for the session 1926-27, in the Victoria Technical Institute Hall, yesterday, on "The Beginnings of Marathi Literature."

The learned lecturer traced the growth of the Marathi Literature from the very beginning and remarked that during the last few years people had evinced keen interest in the revival of the Marathi literature. In the course of his speech, he paid great tribute to the ancient poets and authors such as Ramanuj, Aknath, Namdeo, Tukaram, Gyneshwar, who by their valuable contributions had brought the Marathi Literature in the forefront of the world. He also referred to the valuable work of the modern poets and authors, such as Mr. V. L. Bhave and Prof. W. B. Patwardhan, who has done some valuable work in the revival of this ancient literature.

Concluding, he said that the function of the University, which claims to be the University of Maharashtra, was to mould the budding minds of their students in such a way that they would contribute their quota in unearthing the valuable treasures of this old literature and who will honour and study ancient poets and authors who have done so much in this direction.

A Baroda correspondent writes:—"As property tax has now been imposed in the Baroda Municipal Area His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar's Government has remitted the General Water Tax levied on the families taking their water from public stand-posts from the next official year."

A Hyderabad (Deccan) correspondent wires:—"The Reception Committee of the All-India Srivaishnava Conference Hyderabad (Deccan) has decided to vote for the president to the ensuing Conference at the end of the current month."

The Shea Committee will reassemble at Delhi next Saturday (the 23rd inst.) to consider the draft report.—A.P.

While Dusserah celebrations passed off without hitch at Lahore, an unhappy incident occurred this evening when as the result of the explosion of a firework bomb, commonly known as the Gola Bomb, two Hindus and several others were injured.—A.P.

HOHENZOLLERN BILL PASSED.

LONDON, October 15.

Berlin.—Amid turbulent scenes caused by the Communists the Prussian Diet by 258 votes to 37 with 65 absentions passed the third reading of the Hohenzollern Settlement Bill.—Reuter.

Hague.—The Government gave luncheon in honour of Emir Feisul.—Reuter.

BABU CHASMAWALLA

HOW HE BECAME A TRAINED CRIMINAL

INTERESTING STORY OF HIS LIFE

Before he was committed to sessions, Babu Chasmawalla, the notorious dacoit, who is now serving a term of imprisonment in the Arthur Road Jail pending his trial before the Session Judge, Thana, made an interesting statement in the Bandra Magistrate's Court.

Babu Chasmawalla is Goldsmith by caste. He took to thieving as an occupation. In the course of his statement he says:—

EARLY LIFE

In 19913 I passed my third year training examination in Marathi and served as a school-master in the Aurangabad district till 1910. In November of that year I was appointed head-master of a school in Parbhid district in the Nizam's Dominions. A branch post office was attached to the school where postal bank and money orders were booked. While in charge of that work I committed defalcations in the postal accounts to the tune of Rs. 2,500 for which I was tried and sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

FIRST PRECEPTER

I understand that sentence in Chanchanwada jail where I was made to work as a clerk. There was in the same jail a Jewish convert, Lawrence by name, who had been sentenced to six months for cheating. He had had one or two previous convictions for theft. In jail I was considerably depressed, not knowing what I should do in later life, as I had become unfit for Government service. Lawrence stepped in as an adviser and suggested that I should take to the thieving line. His reasoning appealed to me and I decided what I was going to be in future life. Accordingly I made myself acquainted with all the methods of committing thefts from the prisoners in the same jail. Boring walls, breaking open locks, removing reveted bars of doors and windows, destroying the cement or "pakka" building work with acid, in all these and other matters I soon acquired remarkable proficiency through the teaching and demonstration of my co-prisoners. There were 4,000 to 5,000 of them in the Chanchanwada jail, fifty of whom were expert crooks.

TRADE IN THIEVING

After release I returned to Aurangabad and began committing thefts. Within a month and a half I brought off ten to fifteen thefts. During this early period I collected the various materials required for house-breaking. I also tried to become a good shot and practised with pistols and guns in the jungle. Violence did not appeal to me and I turned my attention to a different method of action.

I rented a bungalow in Aurangabad to serve as my headquarters. From there I carried on my thieving activities. The local police got alarmed at the sudden increase in the number of burglaries but they did not suspect me, as I was passing for a wealthy Mahomedan leather-merchant I had one or two conveyances, a treasury, one sign-board, a letter-box and three or four servants. I continued to throw dust with success in the eyes of the police for some time, but eventually the bubble burst and I was arrested with one of my associates. I ran away from the custody of the magistrate before whom I was put up. I was arrested in the following day at Jalana, but I again escaped and went to Poona.

There I rented a bungalow and opened a "pedhi". I got a number of handbills printed in the "Kesari" press and distributed them in the town. I pretended to be a grain broker. After two or three months I was discovered and had to flee. I was caught, escaped from custody but was recaptured in the train between Kirkee and Chinchwad. Although I was let off by the bench Magistrates I did not stay in Poona as I had now become a marked figure there. My next choice fell on Surat where I paraded under the name of Javeri and Co. A victoria driver named Dawood used to take me for a drive every day. He found out my actual trade and offered to assist me. As I always required another man's assistance in my thefts, I complied and detailed to him my system —wander throughout the town, note the big shops, and break open closed doors at night. In Surat too I was found out and sent to jail for three months.

THE LIFE IN THE MOFUSSIL

The mofussil became too tame for me and on my release from prison I proceeded to the metropolis of the Presidency. I had profited by my experiences in the past and had learnt that I was usually caught not while committing the thefts, but in disposing of the stolen property. This flaw in my armour I repaired during my stay in Bombay. My object was to sell the stolen goods in public and with all the appearance of a bonafide transaction. With the purpose in view I made friends with some of the leading merchants in the City. I called on them frequently and asked them to return the visit. I used motor cars freely, entertained them, when they visited me, with gramophones, gave 'nautch' parties in their honour, went with them to theatres, took them on various trips to big cities, lodged in fashionable European hotels, and never in all that time gave away my real calling. Thus I have lodged with these merchants in the Taj Mahal hotel, Bombay, London Hotel in Poona, the National and Napier hotels in Lucknow, the Royal and Wellington hotels in Lahore, the Wellesley and Cashmere hotels in Calcutta, the Betty and Mary hotels in Sholapur, the Maharaja's hotel and the Government Travellers' Bungalow in Gwalior, and numerous other places. My entries in the books of these hotels will be found between 1922 and 1926. In every one of these places I used to stay with five or six persons with a view to impressing the world that I was a big merchant.

AS A CONTRACTOR

Ultimately I was arrested in Bombay and I lost touch with these merchants. Later, I went to Kirkee and secured a contract, from the military authorities for supplying grain. This I did to enable me to mention an ostensible profession under the cloak of which I could continue to commit thefts in and round about Poona, Later I was secured in Bombay along with twelve others, but, as I was being led with my coat collar held tight by my escort I slipped my arms out of the coat sleeves and took to my heels. The policeman had my coat all right, but I had gone.

After some time, I again went to Bombay and opened pedhis in Girgaon, Phydhonie, Kalbadevi Masjid Bunder, and another place. Having been sent to jail several times by now, many of my prison comrades called on me, but I cheated them by saying that I was a big merchant and that I was imprisoned for cheating and not for theft. They all offered to serve under me, promising to improve, but I refused to employ them. In November and December 1924 and January 1925 I committed thefts of money and valuables amounting to six lakhs. As the number of safe-breaking and house-breaking cases increased in number, a hue and cry was raised in the City, with the result that I was laid under arrest in February 1925. There were three cases launched against me, but in all three of them I was discharged. The police, however, deported me out of the City under the City Police Act.

"UPS AND DOWNS"

My next theft was in Thana for which I was sent to jail. On the very day of my release I committed another theft which is the first in this case. What could I do? I had only fourteen annas on me, being the balance with me when I left the jail. The shop from which I stole was located close to the jail. The servant had gone out and the shop was unguarded. I stepped in and stole property worth about Rs. 75. I disposed of the property at Ghatkopar and Dadar, part by pledging and part by selling. From Kurla I went to Bombay in a taxi.

On my return to Bombay, I found my pedhis in a chaos. Dawood Gani had gone off with the articles in some of the pedhis. The servants were not there. I did not know what had happened. I entered the Girgaum branch at night by the back door, as the front door was closed. I took some handbills and envelopes, some clothing, etc., and went to Virar the same night. There I committed a theft in the train which put me in funds to the extent of Rs. 1,150. With this as capital, I started another campaign.

"NO ADMISSION WITHOUT PERMISSION"

As my business improved, I enlarged my furniture and show arrangements at Andheri. Silk curtains for the windows, looking glasses, cots, beds, bedsteads, utensils, sign-boards, "No-admission-without-permission" boards calling bells, etc., were provided. The stolen goods were stored in an interior room to which no other than myself had access. The central hall now began to be visited by large number of people. I placed in the hall newspapers like the "Times of India", the "Chronicle", "Young India", the "Navajivan" the "Sanj Vartaman," the "Bombay Samachar," the "Khilafat," and the "Akali." The reading room was free to all who chose to come. Railway station masters, pleaders, contractors, traders, gentlemen and citizens patronised the shop. I passed for a big merchant and owned two first class season tickets between Bombay and Virar.

EXAMINATION WARRANT ISSUED

Out of the eleven house-breaking and theft cases, pending against Baboo Chasmawalla, the notorious Bombay dacoit, in the Esplanade Police Court, four cases came up for hearing this afternoon before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, the Third Presidency Magistrate. When the cases were called on, Mr. H. B. Spencer, Police Prosecutor, informed the Magistrate, that the accused had not been brought to the court as he was undergoing his term of imprisonment in the Arthur Road Jail. He, therefore, applied for a short adjournment of the cases, and also requested the Magistrate to issue an examination warrant, so that the accused might be brought there on the next date of hearing. His Worship postponed the cases to October 29 and also issued an examination warrant.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

MONDAY OCTOBER 18, 1926

IMPERTINENCE AND BLUFF

Even the meagre summary cabled over to India of the evidence Lord Lloyd gave before the Mears Committee in London cannot fail to give the impression that he treated it to a piece of sustained and characteristic bravado. Pleading convenient inability to discuss technical matters he managed to get out of the difficulty of answering questions which the two engineers on the Committee were likely to ask him. He confided to the Committee his belief in the ultimate success of the Reclamation scheme and as the dredger, whose failure has been acknowledged by various experts before the Committee, "had only started work on the day before he left Bombay", Lord Lloyd by this suggestion of his attempted to create an impression on them that things were working smoothly until the last day of his Governorship. "I left Bombay a complete optimist", he declared, and the optimist had naturally no sympathy whatever with questions relating to estimates and records. Asked if there was a rise in prices he replied that his advisers had not called his attention to the matter. Questioned regarding the absence of records, he had the effrontery to tell the Committee that "the period was one of the most acute in India since the Mutiny so that naturally it was unlikely that the greatest attention would be paid to details and that everything should be put in writing." This is a most significant, sinister and damaging admission. The Indian public has now all the greater reason to suspect that there is far more behind the scenes in the conduct of the Back Bay Reclamation than is allowed to see the light of day. Lord Lloyd deprecates close inquiry into the reasons why no proper records were kept and actually resents a detailed examination of the question why the estimates went up by leaps and bounds. Asked whether he did not consider that the estimates of four hundred lakhs for the scheme were final, he resented the very idea of anything being considered final in connection with the estimates. He is evidently annoyed that an inquiry should be held regarding the scheme. In his opinion such schemes had cost more than anticipated elsewhere than in India and they had not led to an inquiry. He did not care to be precise in the matter. He did not tell the Committee where else in the world was a scheme of such gigantic proportions as the Back Bay Reclamation undertaken and run as a departmental concern.

Lord Lloyd tried both to bluff the Committee and to pose before it as a much injured man. His only crime, he said, was that of "trying to get something done". And in the East "who commits the crime of action commits a great crime." We are only too familiar with such cheap sneers against the Eastern people and their ways indulged in by impertinent and bumptious muddlers like Baron Lloyd who seek to defend their follies by defaming a whole nation. If the Presidency of Bombay has the ill-luck to find itself saddled in future with Governors of the Lord Lloyd type anxious "to try to get something done" in the way he has, it will find itself sunk into the mire of debt and heavy taxation for generations to come. But are we not foolish to complain of what he has done? He, the only wise man who discovered that the masses fully supported the scheme while it was the landlords in Bombay who alone were interested in opposing it, deserves better recognition from us! By what process of discovery he came to this conclusion he did not care to tell the Committee. He did not inform them of the services rendered to the masses by building godowns in concrete, worse than prisons for housing them. Nor did he explain why the development of the suburbs which was the only real solution of the housing problem was neglected with a view to rush through the reclamation scheme in order to facilitate the solution of the unemployment problem in England. He had kept nothing secret, except that regarding which "Government secrecy was necessary in the initial stages" to prevent wholesale land speculation. So great was his anxiety to keep the public completely informed about the scheme that he took to the habit of mentioning about it in every speech he made in this Presidency. The result was, Lord Lloyd laments, that he was voted down a bore. Very ungrateful and inconsiderate of the critics, indeed, to blame him for withholding information when he sacrificed himself so much on the altar of publicity as to tire his audiences out! Lord Lloyd was silent, however, in his evidence as to what he told the public and in particular as to why he insisted that the Development Department which he created, and for which he appointed a "watch-dog" in Sir Lawless Hepper, should be absolutely free from public control. And this much injured man was positively distressed when he was asked if Sir George Buchanan had worked loyally. Like many other suggestions made to him, he resented this warmly. He informed the Committee that it was his duty as Governor "to support all who worked for him and for whom he had the greatest regard." It is self-evident that he is bound to have the "greatest regard" for all those "who worked for him", but the people of this Presidency are very anxious to learn whether Sir George Buchanan was working for their real welfare or accommodating himself to the views of the man for whom he worked.

All that Lord Lloyd had to suggest as to why the estimates went wrong and why the scheme began to give trouble was that "one had to take a reasonable view of the situation". We suppose he must be thinking that the very idea of appointing a Committee of inquiry meant taking an unreasonable view of the situation. A reasonable view in his opinion must doubtless be that the people of this Presidency shall ungrudgingly pay for all the follies "in the interests of the masses" in which men of action imposed upon them choose to indulge. Their's is not to enquire why—much less must one of them who happens to be appointed to the Committee inquire about "private files." "Sir—it is a most improper suggestion." His Lordship does not choose to answer it. "Let it pass!" The substance and manner of Lord Lloyd's evidence furnish a fresh proof of the fact that the truth about Lloyd's Folly cannot be ascertained by a Committee with the personnel and terms of reference of the Mears' Committee. The public demand that those guilty of mortgaging the resources of a poor people for generations and of the vandalism of disfiguring one of the most beautiful sights in the world should be brought to book and their punishment should accord with their crime. The Mears' Committee is hardly the agency to secure the satisfaction of this demand.

THE INDIAN DEPUTATION.

The personnel of the Indian Deputation to South Africa is, on the whole, satisfactory. We are glad the Government of India have not accepted the mischievous suggestion made in certain quarters to entrust the leadership of the Deputation to an ex-satrap. While we hold the view that the Government of India would have taken a most statesmanlike step and assured the success of the forthcoming Round Table Conference by asking Mahatma Gandhi to lead the Deputation, the appointment of the Hon. Sir Muhammad Habibulla as its leader is unexpectionable. He enjoys the confidence of the public and Government alike and, in fact, his present appointment was generally expected some days before it was announced. That the Deputation contains an Indian majority is but natural and the inclusion of men like the Rt. Hon. V. S. Sastri, whose name was suggested by the South African Indian Congress of 1924, Sir Pheroze C. Sethna and Mr. G. S. Bajpai, makes the deputation acceptable to Indian opinion. Mr. Bajpai should make an excellent Secretary, especially in view of his first-hand knowledge of the condition of Indians in South Africa as Secretary of the recent Paddison Deputation. For the same reason is to be welcomed the inclusion of Sir George Paddison as also of the Hon. Mr. G. L. Corbett, who, besides being an official of wide experience, worked on the deputation to South and East Africa in 1920. While, however, we welcome the inclusion of Mr. Corbett we must strongly protest against his being appointed deputy leader of the Deputation. A permanent official, a non-Indian too, is hardly the fittest person to lead a deputation like this. And that such a one should supersede a distinguished Indian like Mr. Sastri or Sir Pheroze Sethna is an affront to India and detracts not a little from the strength and influence of the Deputation. Sir Darcy Lindsay has given more than one proof of his sympathy with the cause of Indians in South Africa. He had invited Dr. Abdur Rahman's Deputation to meet the European members of the Legislative Assembly in Delhi. For the rest, as Mahatma Gandhi says, there are no doubt names missing—Mrs. Sarojini Naidu for instance—"but it is enough to realise that those who are included in the Delegation are all good and sound men, representatives of varied interests." They will have the moral approbation of the Indian public and though we have little ground for entertaining strong hopes about the success of the Conference, we trust the Deputation at least will fully justify the confidence of India by a firm determination to secure a settlement just and honourable to her.

THE CURRENCY COMMISSION'S REPORT.

STABILITY OF EXCHANGE.

(BY P. A. WADIA AND G. N. JOSHI.)

Will the Gold Bullion Standard stabilise the Exchanges any more than the Gold Exchange Standard? The Gold Exchange failed, it may be suggested, as soon as abnormal conditions in the silver market made it impossible for Government to buy the necessary silver for additions to the Currency. But the Gold Bullion Standard will eliminate the contingency by making the rupee note an inconvertible legal tender, and notes of higher denomination convertible into notes of smaller denominations.

Of course Government will be able readily to offer paper notes in exchange for gold ours when the balance of trade is in our favour; but have the Commissioners thought of the possibility of an unfavourable balance for two or three successive years following upon a failure of monsoon? All our gold resources, however adequate, will disappear in the effort to maintain the ratio. The only solution of the difficulties connected with foreign exchanges is the establishment of a gold standard with a free mint and a lowering of the exchanges to take care themselves.

Mr. Keynes' Scheme.

When we carefully peruse the proposals for the Gold Bullion Standard advocated by Royal Commissioners we cannot help seeing in them a reflection of the "non-metallic regulated standard" which Mr. J. M. Keynes advocated two years ago in his "Tract on Monetary Reform". The Gold Bullion Standard is to be "a method for regulating the supply of currency and credit"—we are quoting Mr. Keynes—but Mr. Keynes adds the words "with a view to maintaining the stability of the internal price level". The Commissioners may well say we too have in view the desirability of a stable level of prices in India. Secondly the working of Mr. Keynes' paper standard presupposes the careful compilation of index numbers of prices and cost of living, observation of the state of employment, the volume of production and the demand for credit, the statistics of foreign trade and the level of exchanges (which are not regulated). Our index numbers of prices are acknowledged by Government to be entirely unreliable; our exchanges are manipulated; we have only a primitive banking organisation; we have no accurate methods of measuring the volume of production and no means of measuring the demands for credit.

A Fad to be Foisted upon India.

And yet a chimerical scheme which has been rejected by the expert bankers and the common sense of the British people in favour of the Gold Standard is to be foisted upon this backward country under the name of the Gold Bullion Standard. Public opinion in Great Britain has definitely endorsed a policy of return to the Gold Standard as it existed before the outbreak of the War; if to-day the full gold standard has not been restored, it is because the gold reserves are not adequate for securing the convertibility of paper money. A managed paper standard such as Mr. Keynes suggested for Great Britain was never seriously considered by the banking world; and economists unanimously rejected it on the ground that the controlling institutions being human may vary greatly in their wisdom according to the people who fill them, and that even if they are free from political interference they may be greatly subject to human error. And yet a monetary fad which has thus been rejected as dangerous and chimerical by a country that prides itself on its developed banking habits and monetary organisation is to be experimented upon by the Government of India in a poor country that can ill afford such experiments, upon a country that has no developed banking habits, and in which the working of the experiment will be in the hands of people whose own national interests may not always coincide with the interest of the country for whose good it is intended.

(To be Continued.)

FILMED AGRICULTURE.

(BY M. R. PEDLOW.)

Since inventions indicate a progressive advance in every branch of industry, in every phase of art, man looks up to his Creator for more creative power to glorify Him by his works. Scientific agriculture revolutionises methods, increases production and saves labour. The illiterate peasants consider learning a bug-bear and refuse to acquire it. With all that, they absorb and assimilate something tangible—what they can touch and manipulate by hand, see and retain in their mind. Cinematographists could bestow a blessing on the agricultural people by depicting field operations on the screen.

The Poona Exhibition.

Farmers cultivate food stuffs, which go to feed both the cultivator and non-cultivator, the latter depending solely on the farmer for his staple foods. Agricultural departments have established seed farms, experimental or demonstration stations or farms, and what not for the improvement of the indigenous and introduction of economical crops. Many new implements and methods of planting and cultivating have been distinct additions and alterations and improvements over the crude ones. The Poona Agricultural show is at hand. It is an eye-opener, indeed, to cultivators to go round the Exhibition stalls, and watch the specimens better and healthier in quality. The demonstrator takes them through a short course of stages of growth till he comes to point out the very exhibits. The people carry away with them the most essential points regarding improved cultivation, and succeed in the production cultivation, and succeed in the production cultivation, and succeed in the production of similar crops. All the cultivators may not attend to these useful, instructive and educative shows. A few residing within a certain radius readily response to invitations, others stay behind owing to distance. Thousands of cultivators indirectly derive the benefit from visits of agricultural assistants; but still a vast majority requires the much needed aid of the Agricultural Department through some diverting inspiring medium.

Visual Instruction.

A series of lantern slides of various improved crops, showing improvements in various methods of cultivation, and production of raw products, have always been prepared by the Agricultural Departments. To march along with the times, the slides must turn into reels. The Cinema Companies should be busy with their appliances during the coming Poona Show to take films of all the important demonstrations. This would certainly prove a quick means of educating the cultivator.

The Agricultural Department has a great mission before it. Cultivators in remote corners of provinces live with nature. They have come to develop rude methods of cultivation by accident through centuries of laborious trial. They ought now to say, "We go to seek, pastures new and repeat the operation anew". They always pick up scraps of hints regarding deep tilling, seed selection, manuring, weeding, etc., in an imperfect manner from their neighbours. The Department diffuses scientific methods, which are all important to the well-being of growers in particular and the country in general. The film-exploiter's object is to make as good a living as he can in helping the cultivator. Children, grown-ups and collegians absorb the knowledge in silence shown in 'movies' just as they do in gradual stages from a lower class to higher, and from higher to collegiate courses. They see the various crops from germination to maturity. The pictures depict the full signification of operations in silence in a tongue familiar to all masses. Language experts make an expression, and the film-language forms impressions indelible on the minds, while the eye retains the dazzling activity screened for their benefit. Cultivators! move out of the ruts, the age-worn ruts; come out of them, and follow the cut and dry prinples, which scientific men of the department teach. The use of the cinema as a means of Agricultural Education among farmers is in contemplation in several parts of the world. In India and Burma it will prove a most useful adjunct to the propaganda side of the Agricultural Department, because by means of it the cultivators will be able to see and understand points which may have escaped their notice. Whether screen activities come into play now or a little later on, there is no doubt they will serve as an excellent method of propaganda to the Department of Agriculture. The visual instruction of the Indian farmer has been woefully neglected. The Department ought to make use of this method on a generous scale.

Notes of the Day.

"Incitement to Riot."

The latest oratorical effusion of that pillar of the British Empire, the Maharajah of Alwar, has caused a correspondent to the "Forward" of Glasgow to remark that that the utterance because of its insult to the Scottish people is an "incitement to riot." The Maharajah said in a public speech that the barren lands of the Highlands should be put to profitable use. His suggestion was "that several panthers from India should be imported to Scotland. Any people who came to deprive beautiful lands of sport would possibly find an easy solution for their exit if they met panthers." The writer in the Glasgow paper asks why there was no Scots "man" there to arise "and in the name of his insulted and dispossessed countrymen hit this bejewelled despot a buffet on the ear." It is bad enough, he complains, that "lands and straths that once reared a peasantry" should be swept into barren solitude for the sport of pickle-manufacturers, brewers, and "society" people but that "this dusky potentate wheo extorts rents from poor abject serfs whose average income is in the neighbourhood of £4 a year" shou'd propose the introduction of "several panthers" into the Highlands is "an incitement to riot." He asks "why isn't this Alwar fellow bundled back to his Zenana." This is the contempt and derision which a type of our Maharajas invite on themselves in England and quite rightly too.

A Growl.

In his most recent visit to Italy, Rabindranath Tagore was feted and honoured by the Fascist Dictator and the Italian people. On his return to London he hastened to correct the erroneous impression that had found its way even into India about his being charmed by the Fascist methods of Government. He disclaimed holding any such view in his letter to Mr. C. F. Andrews the text of which was published by the "Manchester Guardian". For some time the Fascist Press was silent over this well deserved snub. But the "Popolo d'Italia," which is edited by Mussolini's brother, now comes out in a recent issue with the following vitriolic comment: "When the unemployed hangers-on of certain so-called circles of culture decided to invite Tagore to tour the country, we were not enthusiastic for the idea. Mr. Rabindranath, Poet of Flowers, Stars and Pounds Sterling untuttoned his tunic and preached in broken English to various provincial gatherings overcome by the imbecile attraction of the exotic and the international. He returned a second time and accepted the homages of the Prime Minister.... Tagore then recrossed the frontier and immediately began to spit poison against Italy. Who cares?" If this is the kind of abuse Mussolini's favourite organ can pour out, it is no wonder the world gives precious little importance to the Fascist Press.

Indian Women's University.

In his speech at the opening ceremony of the new building of the Indian Women's University Girls' school at Poona, His Excellency the Governor paid a deserved tribute to the good work done by the school and the University. This University, started ten years ago on a humble scale, is now well-known throughout the country and its name is a household word in Maharashtra. That its reputation has travelled even beyond India is evident from the unsolicited gift from the late Mr. Vithal Raghoba Lande whose name is now borne by the new building opened by His Excellency. With the aid of similar donations from the public, especially the princely donation of the late Sir Vithaldas Thackersey, the University has been enabled to extend its work considerably.

Government Support.

Some enthusiasts of co-education think that there is no need for a separate University for women. But there is no reason why side by side with mixed schools and colleges, there should not be separate institutions for girls only. This point was well emphasised by His Excellency in his speech. Referring to the Bombay Government's failure to recognise the examinations of the University for the purpose of employment in Government service and to give any grant to the University, His Excellency said that Government had no official information about the University and that a formal application for Government support had not been made. We know, as a matter of fact, that official reports contain references to the work of the University. However, whether the omissions pointed out by His Excellency are the real difficulties with Government may be soon put to the test by the University.

An Unjust Decision.

The Government of Ceylon do not want Indians in their Civil Service, the only public service in that colony which Indians could enter by open competition in the Civil Service Examination in London. We are not aware that the people of Ceylon are against them or look upon them as foreigners. It is certainly not due to any agitation on their part against Indians that the recent decision to exclude them has been taken. It is solely due to the feelings of jealousy with which the English entrants for the annual open competition in London for the Indian and Colonial Services look upon the snatching away of even a few places by the Indians. India has no objection to Ceylonese entering her Civil Service. They are certainly preferable to the South African and Australians youth who enter the I. C. S. The feeling in India about the Ceylonese is that between them and Indians there are so many bonds of cultural and religious sympathy that both are after all one people. Ceylon ought to protest strongly against this exclusion of Indians from her Civil Service.

LLOYD UNREPENTANT.

BLUFFING BACK BAY COMMITTEE.

PROUD OF HIS ACHIEVEMENT.

THAT PRIVATE FILE

LONDON, Oct. 16.

The Back Bay Inquiry Committee continued evidence of engineer Lewis who said he was unable to explain the disparity in the estimates of 367 lakhs in September 1919 and 702 lakhs fifteen months later except that he went into the matter in greater detail. He expressed the opinion that the work could not have been carried out in 1919 at the estimated cost.

Replying to Mr. Billimoria Mr. Lewis stated that he supposed his instructions to start the seawall from both the ends simultaneously came from Sir G. Buchanan who, he assumed, had received orders from Government. He did not agree that the method was adopted as propaganda for the scheme. He was of opinion that adequate allowance had not been made in the estimates for stormwater drains. He was unable to suggest any way to avoid the loss threatened by the dredger's failure. The sitting was adjourned.—Reuter.

LONDON, October 15.

Lord Lloyd rebutted the suggestion that there was unnecessary secrecy, although Government secrecy was necessary in the initial stages to prevent wholesale speculation which would have followed the announcement of the intention to acquire land. He stated that the Chamber of Commerce had ample opportunity of seeking information and to complain of lack of it, but did not do so, whereas every effort was made to keep the public informed.

The Chairman drew attention to Sir George Buchanan's statement that the building of the seawall from both ends, which was a departure from the original scheme, was ordered by the Government of Bombay.

Lord Lloyd pointed out that the change was decided on for purely business reasons after Sir George Buchanan had agreed that it was practicable. He was not aware that it involved additional cost.

The Chairman recalled that Mr. Kidd estimated the cost in 1912 at 325 lakhs and Sir George Buchanan in 1919 estimated it at 367 and asked whether, since the price of everything had doubled during that period, it did not occur to the witness that Sir George Buchanan's estimate was wrong.

Lord Lloyd said that the idea in 1912 was that Mr. Kidd's firm should do the work taking a bonus of one-fifth of anything saved on the estimate, and, therefore, they were justified in assuming that Mr. Kidd's estimate was a liberal one.

Lord Lloyd declared that he had never heard that a certain steam shovel costing £10,000 was a failure. Reclamation, to the best of his knowledge, was proceeding without a hitch when he left Bombay in December 1923. He might have known that some extension of time would be necessary, but one had to take a reasonable view of the situation.

SELECTION OF SIR G. BUCHANAN JUSTIFIED.

Sir M. Sisvesvaraya said that all schemes of reclamation before 1917 had been turned down and the adoption of the present scheme was due to Lord Lloyd's enthusiasm.

Lord Lloyd replied that he did not flatter himself to that extent. It was due he said, to the earnest desire of the late Secretary of State to look after the masses of the people rather than vested interests. "We were fighting for people living in squalor beyond words."

In response to a question as to whether here was undue haste, Lord Lloyd said: "Anyone who commits a crime of action in the East commits a great crime. If I committed the crime of trying to get something done, I am proud of it." He expressed the opinion that the Government was amply justified in the selection of Sir George Buchanan.

Sir Frederick Hopkinson queried whether Sir George Buchanan worked loyally.

Lord Lloyd resented the innuendo, and added that it was his duty as Governor to support all who worked for him and for whom he had the greatest regard. He had no reason to think they did not work loyally and he gave them his full confidence until the contrary should be proved.

"MOST IMPROPER SUGGESTION."

Sir M. Visvesvaraya said as the work had been done in a hurry some of the correspondence must have been unofficial and they were told that the file had been taken to London by the Governor.

Lord Lloyd resented the "most improper suggestion" that he took away any Government file.

Sir M. Visvesvaraya disavowed the imputation, but said that some of the correspondence must have been private and unofficial.

Lord Lloyd reiterated the impropriety of suggesting that any file or papers were taken away except his own private papers. He then waved his hand, remarking: "Let it pass."

Lord Lloyd denied that the Government undertook the scheme because they anticipated that it would be profitable, and said it was taken up as an essential part of the housing scheme. Nevertheless, he still believed that the scheme if pursued, might be a commercial success despite increased cost.—Reuter.

RARE HEAVENLY VISITOR

WORKING OF TELEGRAPHS DISORGANISED

LONDON, Oct. 16.

New York.—The working of telegraphs was thrown into confusion by the unusual appearance of Aurora Borealis in the Northern part of the United States. Transmission of Transatlantic cables was much delayed, but the situation has now been brought normal. Experts were unsuccessful in their endeavour to arrange adjustments to cope with frequent changes in the current due to Aurora Borealis.—Reuter.

FINANCE TRUST

PROMOTION OF INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS

LONDON, Oct. 16.

Berlin.—After the steel combine comes the Finance Trust for which negotiations are proceeding among certain banks of Britain, Germany, America, France, Belgium, Holland, Switzerland, Austria, Czecho-Slovakia and Sweden, with the object of financing international business and granting long-term credits. Negotiations are at present in the hands of the London bankers and Shareholders. Its capital will be merely nominal, and probably not exceed a million sterling.—Reuter.

MME. VILLEMONT.

LONDON, October 16.

Paris.—Madame Villemont mentioned yesterday had been missing since September 8th. She had been suffering from neurasthenia and it is believed threw herself into a lake in the gardens of the Grand Hotel Cap Martin the waters of which connect with the sea. A fisherman recovered the body.—Reuter.

ABDEL KARIM.

LONDON, Oct. 15.

Paris.—Abdel Karim has arrived at Reunion.—Reuter.

BOYCOTT SITUATION AT CHUNGKING.

STEADY IMPROVEMENT.

RUGBY, October 15.

Information from Central China states that the boycott situation at Chung-King shows a steady improvement. The Chinese on the staffs of British firms are returning to work and all supplies required by foreigners are now being provided.

The British gunboat "Bee" was fired at on Wednesday near Shasi on the Yangtse but no casualties occurred. One man was killed on a French gunboat which was fired on between Hankow and Kiukiang.—B. O. W.

BANDITS RELEASE CAPTIVES

LONDON, October 16.

Shanghai.—Rev. Freeman Davies and Mrs. Davies have been released but half a million dollars and 100 pistols are demanded as ransom of the British Missionary Riding who was carried off during the looting of Chenliu on October 4.

ANOTHER MISSIONARY CARRIED OFF

A British missionary who was riding on horseback was carried off during the looting of Chenliu on 4th October.—Reuter.

A Reuter's message, dated 26th September last stated that bandits had destroyed the premises of the China Inland Mission at Chowtsitow, in Honan, and captured the missionary Freeman Davies, but Mrs. Davies and Miss Poppin are free.

Another message of the same date, however, stated that bandits after sacking the city of Sheikichen in Honan carried off hundreds of captives including two lady missionaries whose names are believed to be Miss E. Poppin and Mrs. E. J. Davies.

BRITISH POLICY IN CHINA.

RUGBY, October 15.

A statement on the British policy in China was made by Mr. Miles Lampson, the British Minister Designate to China at the annual dinner of the China Association last night. He said he was authorised to say that Government sympathised with the Chinese people during the present troubles and tribulations through which they were passing and had lost no opportunity of showing their sympathy in a practical manner while observing strict impartiality towards the contending factors.—B. O. W.

DUSSERAH FESTIVAL

DASTARDLY BOMB THROWING.

TRAGIC SCENES IN LAHORE.

LAHORE, Oct. 16.

The Dusserah Festival here ended in a tragedy. An hour after the effigy of Ravana was set on fire, a bomb was thrown among a crowd of people proceeding to the grounds on which the ceremony was to be performed, and a large number were injured. Inquiries made at the Civil Hospital show that altogether twenty-nine patients have so far been admitted, of whom five have died and others are in a serious state.

Of the dead one is a Mohammedan and the others Hindus. The injured include three Hindu children, a woman and three Mohammedans. The others are Hindus adn Sikhs. Great excitment prevails in the city and the authorities are taking the necessary precautions.—A. P.

FURTHER DETAILS ABOUT THE TRAGEDY.

LATER.

Further inquiries made at the Civil Hospital show that so far forty persons have had their wounds dressed. Thirty-three have been admitted as in-patients. Of the forty injured thirty-two are Hindus and Sikhs and eight Mohammedans. Hitherto there have been five deaths, one of the victims being a Mohammedan. With regard to the bomb used, the Medical authorities are of opinion that it was not a firework bomb as the civil authority at first thought but one ordinarily used in warfare. The wounds in some cases are four inches deep. Most of the patients are making satisfactory progress. Though excitement prevails in the city trouble is unlikely. The local authorities are exercising vigilance.

SLIGHT DISTURBANCE.

"DETERRENT EFFECT" OF FIRING.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 17.

Information received early this morning shows that yesterday's favourable report on the situation here, has to be somewhat modified owing to a disturbance in the Watgunge area. A procession with music approached a mosque at the prohibited time. The police stopped the procession, and directed it to pass the mosque in silence, but while this was being done a Hindu is alleged to have called out, and he was answered with a fusillade of brickbats and stones from the roof of the mosque. This continued for sometime, and the situation was assuming a serious aspect when the police opened fire. This had a deterrent effect on the two sides.

It is reported that police fired only four rounds. 12 arrests have been made.

A BOAT TRAGEDY

Another unfortunate happening is reported this morning. During the immersion ceremony at Jaggernath Ghat, last evening, two boats capsized some distance from the shore and it is reported that three Bengalis and 15 Ooriya coolies are missing. The accident was seen from the banks and several people were rescued by boats.—A. P.

A REMARKABLE FEATURE.

PROCESSION JOINED BY ALL CLASSES.

CALCUTTA, October 16.

To the immense relief of the public of Calcutta, to-day's Durga Pujah processions passed off peacefully, and the immersion of over five hundred images took place at the various ghats on the Hooghly without any untoward incident. It is generally felt that this is in no small measure due to the very keen interest His Excellency Lord Lytton has taken, ever since his return from leave, in the arrangements for the preservation of public peace, and to his drive in state through North Calcutta yesterday. The leaders of the Hindu community spared no pains to ensure that the occasion should pass off without trouble, and the elaborate police arrangements and extra precautions taken by the Commissioner of Police had the effect aimed at.

A REMARKABLE FEATURE.

A remarkable feature of to-day's celebrations was that all classes joined in the processions in a holiday mood. They included Mahomedans though they were fewer in number. No fewer than 500 images were immersed at the various bathing ghats, and numerius pricessions with music passed mosques at other hours than prayer time without any incident. Over fifty thousand people men, women and children in holiday attire assembled. A large number of police sergeants, soldiers acting as sergeants, and Gurkha armed poice, mounted police and constables were stationed at regular intervals, and at all crossings and ghats, while officers, Indian and European, patrolled the routes of the processions. No procession, however, passed through the danger zone—the scene of the last outbreak—although

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DIFFICULTIES OF THE CULTIVATOR

INABILITY TO BUY IMPLEMENTS.

EVIDENCE BEFORE LINLITHGOW COMMISSION.

SIMLA, Oct. 16.

The Linlathgow Commission examined to-day Mr. Pitkeathiy, Chief Controller of Stores, Mr. Rogers, Inspector-General of Forests and Mr. Sams, Deputy-Director General, Posts and Telegraphs.

Mr. Pitkeathly replying to the Chairman said there was the largest scope for the manufacture of agricultural implements in India but the existing difficulty was firstly, that the cultivator was widely scattered and, secondly, that he could not afford to buy the implement in hard cash. His suggestion was that the conditions in varoius areas be studied and implements required be standardised, and then produced by commercial firms on a very large scale. The Provincial Governments should begin by guaranteeing the purchase of a certain number of implements, and then undertaking their sale through easy instalments to Taccavi Loans etc. Requirements of all Provinces should be put in the hands of a Central purchasing agency. He told Sir Henry Lawrence that his department was quite capable of dealing with any amount of work in this connection. He told Sir James Mackenna that he considered agricultural engineering of very great importance for the development of agriculture and agreed that these engineers should be members of the All-India Agricultural Service.

He informed Sir Ganga Ram that pumps which now cost Rs. 1000 could be manufactured on a large scale at a cost of Rs. 300 including the prime mover, and he assured Mr. Kamat that Indian firms were given preference in his Department's orders.

NEEDS OF VILLAGERS.

Mr. Rogers questioned by the Chairman said that the Forest Department fully realised the importance of the service it could render agriculture, but it was for lack of sufficient number of superior officers that forests near villages had not been attended to properly. He accepted the Chairman's suggestion that Forest officers under training should be made to take a sympathetic interest in the needs of villagers by an examination paper being set on the subject. He also considered sound the suggestion that selected Forest Officers be associated with District Officers to see to the practical side of agriculture, and thereby appreciate fully the sphere in which the Forest Department could render help. He told Mr. Calvert that though his Department was semi-commercialised, it kept, the villagers' interest in the fore-front.

INVESTMENTS ON FOREST.

Mr. Rogers opined, replying to Professor Ganguli, that the Provinces were quite capable of looking after the forests. Of course a stimulus from the Central Government would be advantageous.

He told Mr. Kamat that at present both the carelessness of the Forest Guards and habits of the villagers were responsible for the prevalent abuses. Replying to Sir Henry Lawrence and Sir Gangaram, the witness suggested that fuel supply should be ensured by planting trees in all districts in a selected area of say 1000 acres. The difficulty would be the cost. The supply of fodder was enough and could be increased. The difficulty really was that investment on forest would not pay more than 2 to 3 per cent. but he agreed with the Chairman that the indirect advantage to agriculture and to the prosperity of the country would be immense. Mr. Sams examined, declared that the post office could help by posting News Bulletins. About 500 new post offices would be annually opened. Broadcasting, he told the Chairman, offered an immense possibility within 10 to 15 years of educating public opinion in rural areas.—A. P.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE OF CASH BOX.

THEFT AT HYDERABAD RAILWAY STATION.

HYDERABAD (Sind), Oct 16.

The mysterious disappearance of 4,000 rupees the night before last is reported from the Hyderabad railway station. On the cash-box being opened the next morning the contents were found missing. It is stated that on Wednesday night, the chief booking clerk deposited in the safe three bags containing Rs. 4,100 in silver and currency notes and one cheque, and left it in the charge of Saleh Mahomed, Assistant Station Master on duty. The keys of the safe were also in Saleh Mahomed's custody.

When on Thursday morning the clerk came to remove the bags for depositing the contents with the Imperial Bank in the usual manner, all three bags were found missing from the safe which otherwise appeared quite intact. The railway police are carrying on a vigorous search. Some porters are suspected to have removed the keys from the assistant station master's coat, and removed the contents of the safe.—A.P.

ELECTIONEERING CAMPAIGN.

CONGRESS ABOVE ALL PARTIES

SEND BEST MEN TO LEGISLATURES

NATIONAL PARTY'S PROGRAMME

The Indian National Party held a meeting on Saturday night at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall about the coming elections. Mr. N. M. Joshi presided.

Mr. Joshi said he would confine himself to a description and definition of the policy of the National Party. His party believed in working the legislatures for doing constructive work for the benefit of the people of this country. The reforms would be worked in order to spread education from one corner of the country to the other. They would promote national health, medical help and give medicines to all villages. They would advocate temperance and even prohibition at the earliest date. They would promote industries and commerce and the improvement of the working classes in all parts of the country. By doing this his party believed that, further reforms would be facilitated.

Therefore, they were entering the Councils to work the reforms, and they must accept ministerships for the purpose. It required courage and boldness to shoulder responsibility and it was no use shirking it. Like self-respecting men they would wait till an offer was made to them and then they would accept it. The Governor was a constitutional governor and he would have to act according to the advice of the Minister, otherwise the Minister would resign and the Governor would not find another Minister! (Laughter.) Speaking about the Swarajists' policy he said he could not see they had now any policy of continuous obstruction, because it did not meet with the wishes of the country. The Swarajists were not for obstruction to-day. He deprecated the policy of the electorates handing over their responsibility to the Congress which was not a representative body.

A voice: We represent 320 millions.

Mr. Joshi said he would have been glad if the Congress represented 300 millions, or had a membership of even 40 or even 20 lakhs.

A voice: Please try to combine them all, under one banner.

A number of questions were interjected at this moment.

Mr. Joshi asked if the National Congress had even 20 lakhs of members.

A voice: We have got more members than the National Party has got.

Continuing Mr. Joshi said it was undemocratic that the smaller body should take over the work of the bigger body like the electorate which numbered 80 lakhs.

CONGRESS ABOVE ALL PARTIES.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee said he did not belong to any party and if he belonged to any party at all it was the Congress. (Cheers.) He believed that the Congress should not belong to any one party, but should belong to the country. He believed in Mahatma Gandhi's programme. The Mahatma had to retire because of the rebellion of the Swarajists, and if another party rebelled against that party to-day they were entitled to use the same adjectives against the Swarajists as were used by the Swarajists against the Liberal Party. He was not going to soil his tongue that night. He was a quack politician himself. (Applause.) He did not want the Congress to be the voice of anybody whether of Mahatma Gandhi, or of Mr. Nehru, or Mr. Malaviya. How could they say that the Swaraj Party represented the country, he asked, and if they did not want the Congress to sink to a low position they must not allow it to speak in the name of any one party. They had too much of parby and too much of communal vote. The speaker complained that it was not possible now to get subscriptions to the Congress funds, for want of which national schools had to be shut down and their constructive work was also going down. Even Khaddar work had suffered and he would prove it by showing them books. Communal feeling had also increased and become worse.

APPEAL FOR UNITY.

He knew the history of the Congress better than any one and if he told it to them they would run away. He did not believe in the Congress being used as an umbrella by any one set of persons and he did not want to tell them how these nominations to legislatures were arranged in Bombay and all over the country. He did not believe that the Swarajists were going to have a majority in the Assembly, and they would have to work there in conjunction with other parties and, he asked, whether after all this abuse of other parties there was any possibility of reconciliation afterwards. He himself did not belong to any party—last time he had spoken from the Responsivists' platform, this time from the National Party's platform and he hoped to speak from the Swarajists' platform the same thing if he were given an opportunity. Quoting a poet he said: "You have made me what I am and I hope you are satisfied." (Applause.) He appealed to the audience to use their votes not for the putting down of the Congress, but for building it up. Let not the Congress funds be used for the purposes of any particular party. Supposing all the Swarajist candidates put up by the Congress were returned to the legislatures. Even then they would not have a working majority. After abusing each other now what reconciliation could they expect with the other candidates after the elections were over? It was, therefore, much better that they should all join together even now. Anyhow they would have to work together after the elections. He would not ask the electorate to vote for any particular candidate. They should vote for the most honest men who were clean in their thoughts, actions and work. Their representatives in the legislatures should be men without any blemishes, irrespective of his caste or creed. They should be men who would always concentrate their attention to the welfare of the masses.

Mr. R. D. Morarji spoke on the necessity of sending the best men into the legislatures, who were in his party.

"GUTTER POLITICS."

Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas entirely agreeing with Mr. Tairsee complained that too much party spirit was shown by the politicians. They must have public spirit instead of party spirit. "Our politics", he said, "were going to be gutter politics", but he wanted to raise them. He then spoke scathingly of those politicians who kept "mum" in the Council from huff and said that Mr. Gandhi's followers in the Municipal Corporation had cut down the wages of the poor sweepers from Rs. 23 to Rs. 18 and given a rise to the Municipal Commissioner of Rs. 500, because he gave them tea parties and shook hands with them. He complained that the Swarajists had refused to help Mr. Joshi in his Labour legislation because they had taken a huge sum from the capitalists of Bombay.

Mr. D. G. Dalvi in proposing a vote of thanks to the Chairman and in giving advice to the Swarajists said the latter had made a mistake in capturing the Congress and making use of it for election purposes. The Swarajists were in a majority to-day, but would they be in a majority for ever, he asked. His party, he said, would be willing to join hands with the Swaraj Party if that party gave up its policy of continuous obstruction. What was the effect of that policy in those provinces where the Swarajists were in a majority? In the C. P. where they had a majority they had got the reforms withdrawn, and they were now sitting quietly at home! The National Party, he said, would exert its utmost to secure unity in the Congress after the elections.

MR. ABHYANKAR OPENS ELECTION CAMPAIGN

NAGPUR, Oct. 15.

After the abortive meeting at Wardha, the Congress workers next day organised another public meeting in the Gandhi Chowk and Mr. Abhyankar addressed an audience of over one thousand for four hours explaining the policy of the Congress candidates.

At the same time the Responsivists held a counter public meeting in the thoroughfare but the attendance wos not so large.

Mr. Abhyankar opened an electioneering campaign at Nagpur last night and appealed to the people to stand by the Congress and support the Congress candidates. He expressed confidence that he would defeat his opponent.—A. P.

MR. SATYAMURTHI'S TOUR IN U. P

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, October 16.

Mr. S. Satyamurti finished his first tour in U. P. at Meerut before leaving for the Punjab. In Amritsar he was joined by Mr. Horniman, Dewan Chamanlal, Lala Dunichand, Dr. Satypal, Lala Girdharlal and others. In the afternoon, he attended a party given in his and Mr. Horniman's honour by the congress workers there. This function was very successful.

MEETING AT JANIALWALLA BAGH.

He addressed a meeting of over 2,000 in Jallianwala Bagh with Messrs. Horniman and Chamanalal. Speeches of all were much appreciated and listened with rapt attention. Mr. Satymurti convincingly criticised the formation of the Independent Congress Party as without any formation. Jallianwala seemed to have inspired him, and his speech profoundly affected the audience. He reached Lahore last night with Messrs. Dunichand, Satypal and Girdharlal.

This morning Mr. Satyamurti had a long talw with Lala Lajpatrai and, met Pt. Santanam, Mr. Roy and Editor of the "Tribune."

He will address a meeting at Lahore on the 17th, Jullundur or Delhi on the 18th and Ambala 19th from where he goes to U. P. for his second tour, reaching Bombay on the 24th and Madras on the 26th.

MAHARASHTRA P. C. C.

MR. J. K. MEHTA'S REPLY

Mr. Jaisukhlal K. Mehta, President, Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee and Vice-President, Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee, writes:—

A few days back, Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar, in his capacity as the President of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee, issued a statement to the Press, in reply to the statement of Mr. Ranga Swami Iyengar, with regard to the decision of the Working Committee adopting Mr. G. B. Trivedi, B.A., as the Congress candidate to the Bombay Legislative Council from the Thana District Constituency. He desires the Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee to work for Mr. Deodhekar and not for Mr. Trivedi, on the ground that the decision of the Working Committee is illegal and arbitrary. I have already given a reply to the constitutional issue raised by Mr. Bhopatkar, in my previous statement. The decision of the Working Committee is binding upon the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee, and the bodies subordinate to the same. If the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee or any other

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EXCHANGE RATIO, "A DEAD ISSUE."

NOVEL INTERPRETATION OF ASSEMBLYS' VERDICT.

SIR BASIL BLACKETT ON THE AGITATION.

RANGOON, October 16.

Sir Basil Blackett replying to the President of the Burma Chamber of Commerce said that one of the main objects of his visit to Burma was to assimilate Burma's view-point and to understand its special difficulties.

With regard to laying a submarine cable between India and Burma, the Government's view was that the cost would be prohibitive unless the Government of Burma were willing to give a guarantee against losses to the Posts and Telegraph Department, and special rates for messages between India and Burma were to be charged, and this, if he might anticipate, would be one of the first results of separation. In order to remove misunderstanding as to the position of the Posts and Telegraph Department he pointed out that the department as a whole was run at a very small profit and the Telegraph department at a considerable loss. He informed the Chamber of the intended visit of Sir G. P. Roy next month and of the possibility of a visit from Sir B. N. Mitra next year. He hoped that between the efforts of Government, the Chamber and these two gentlemen, the interruption difficulties would be reduced to minor proportions.

As regards the question of the export duty on hides and skins the Finance Member said that though he could make no promise he could say that the Government of India would take the first opportunity of removing that duty.

Referring to the abolition of the Capitation and Thathemeda taxes he said they primarily concerned the Government of Burma. The Government of India entirely sympathised with the views expressed by the Taxation Enquiry Committee with regard to these taxes.

EXPORT DUTY ON RICE.

Coming to the question of the rice export duty he disagreed with the President that the burden fell on the producers. He was of opinion that it fell on the consumers. Further this question he remarked would lead to the deep question of the financial relations between Burma and British India. The Chamber had approached the subject from the special standpoint of the possibility of complete separation between India and Burma, but before coming to that, Sir Basil treated the question from the stand-point of Burma as one of the nine provinces in British India and referred to the Meston Settlement. While admitting its unpopularity he said it would be making a great mistake to attempt to tear it up. They ought to go forward with improvement, and modifications making it more equitable all round. The claim that the proceeds of the rice export duty should be given to Burma would involve a very big change in the Meston Settlement. The crux of the problem was that a special demand of Burma or any other province could not be met except by taking some thing away from the other provinces or by imposing additional taxation on the Central tax-payer. One-third of a crore of surplus of the Central Budget had already been ear-marked for the relief of the provinces. When the provincial contributions are finally abolished there will be great many Central subjects which are likely to claim extra finance from the Finance Department.

ROAD FUND SCHEME

He informed the Chamber that the Government of India were working on a scheme in the nature of a Road Fund with taxation to be collected from motorists and devoted to roads. The scheme might not come to anything yet. But Burma might look forward for some assistance in that scheme. He also touched on the railway programme which provided for extensive development in the course of the next few years. Approaching the subject from the Chamber's standpoint that Burma would like to be assured that she got a value out of her connection with India, Sir Basil Blackett said that it was not an easy subject to approach from any stand-point because there were so many imponderables and intangibles connected with the separation question. After discussing it at some length he came to the conclusion that he very much doubted whether Burma would be able to come to any profitable bargain at present. Burma got a real benefit in that she got the credit of India and that would facilitate her development.

CURRENCY QUESTION

Turning to the currency question the Finance member said there had been a considerable weakening tendency in the rate of exchange in the last few days and this he ascribed to a well-planned 'bear' speculation at Bombay. The resources of the Government of India were ample to maintain the exchange at 1sh. 6d. and he would confess to a great deal of disappointment at the persistence in the agitation to try to secure the adoption of some rate other than that. It must have been obvious to all that the decision of the Assembly to postpone the question in August last was not very different from a decision to leave as they were and to accept 1sh. 6d. rate He regarded it was practically a dead issue and it was a pity that it was obscuring the very much more important questions arising out of the report of Currency Commission.

After referring to the recommendations of the Currency Commission he said he hoped the announcement of the decision of the Government of India on the Currency Report would not long be delayed. The proposal for a Reserve Bank, he informed the Chamber, was likely to be adopted by the Government The currency system in India suffered somewhat from the fact that the control of the currency was in the hands of the Government of India and divided between the Government of India and the Secretary of State and the control of credit policy was first of all in the hands at the Presidency Banks and now in the Imperial Bank and there was no unifying control and no unification of resources. There were two major interests in banking in India, controlling credit policy and increasing the spread of education in banking, and it was impossible for the Imperial Bank to carry out both functions. He was quite sure that their shareholders if asked to choose between the two would prefer to carry on commercial banking.

Concluding Sir Basil Blackett said the creation of a Reserve Bank would not diminish the fair profit and prosperity of the Imperial Bank as there was room for both and there would be great advantage for both.

GOVT. OF INDIA SECURITIES.

TO BE REDUCED TO 50 CRORES.

One of the recommendations of the Currency Commission is that the Government of India securities in the Paper Currency Reserve be reduced as soon as possible to fifty crores with a view to place the composition of the reserve in a sounder position and facilitate the introduction of an improved currency standard. The Government of India have accordingly cancelled five crores out of the created securities in the Paper Currency Reserve.

The choice of the present moment for effecting this operation has been dictated by the abnormal conditions now existing in the money market in India due to continued delay in the movement of jute, and to renewed Bear speculation in Exchange. —A. P.

RAMLILA RESTRICTIONS.

U. P. GOVT. ADAMANT.

ALLAHABAD, Oct 16.

Replying with regard to Ramlila to the letter of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, the Government of the United Provinces say:—Government have given your letter their most careful consideration. They regret it should have been necessary to impose any restrictions. They had hoped the Hindus would voluntarily adopt an arrangement in conformity with the past practice which would have obviated all controversy, but they adhere to the view that since the Hindus are unwilling to do so, the restrictions imposed were justified, and accordingly they are unable to alter the decision already conveyed to you.—A. P.

HARTAL IN ALLAHABAD.

RAMLILA PROCESSION ABANDONED.

ALLAHABAD, Oct 16.

There was the most important day of the Ramlila festival when a big procession would ordinarily have been taken out but it has been abandoned. There was hartal in the city, but several shops remained open in the main thoroughfares though very little business was done. Extra armed pickets were posted all over the city and police were on the alert. Nothing untoward has so far happened.—A. P.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

The Governor of Bombay opened the New Building of the Indian Women's University Girls' School Poona on Saturday.

The Governor of Bombay dined with the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Cowasji Jehangir at Queen's Gardens Poona on Saturday.

On Monday the 11th instant H. E H. the Nizam of Hyderabad granted an interview for half an hour to Mr. M. K. Azad, Barrister-at-law of Bombay.

The Hon. Sir Basil and Lady Blackett arrived at Maymyo on Saturday evening by motor car, from Mandalay, where they were met by the Governor, attended by Captain Toget, Aide-de-Camp.

It is expected that the Viceroy will visit Allahabad in December the probable dates being 7th and 8th. He may also visit Cawnpore and Lucknow where he will probably perform the opening ceremony of the new station.

Lieut.-General Sir Charles Richardson and Captain W. G. Clarke lunched at Government House, Ganeshkhind on Friday.

TOTAL DEATHS SEVEN

LAHORE, October 17.

Two more Hindus have died in the hospital as the result of injuries sustained in yesterday's bomb explosion and the number of dead is now seven. His Excellency the Governor of the Punjab visited the hospital and spoke with the injured.—A.P.

LIBERAL LEADERSHIP

WHO WILL SUCCEED LORD OXFORD?

DISSENSIONS IN THE PARTY.

RUGBY, October 15.

The resignation of Lord Oxford and Asquith from the leadership of the Liberal Party raises the question of who will be the new leader. The idea generally prevailing in Liberal circles is that for the present Mr. Lloyd George will continue to lead the Party in the House of Commons as he has done since Lord Oxford went to the House of Lords, and that Earl Beauchamp will become leader in the Upper House. It is realised, however, that eventually a choice will have to be made of the actual leader of the Party. Various personages have been mentioned for the leadership in addition to Mr. Lloyd George who holds strong claims. Viscount Grey, Sir John Simon, Lord Reading, Sir Herbert Samuel, and Lord Beauchamp have in turn been named.

The dissensions which have arisen in the Party have rendered the question of leadership difficult. Mr. Lloyd George will make a speech at Barnstaple to-morrow when he is expected to make a pronouncement on the position.—B. O. W.

DECISION IRREVOCABLE.

LORD OXFORD ON HIS RESIGNATION.

RUGBY, October 15.

Lord Oxford and Asquith has resigned the leadership of the Liberal Party but will continue in public life. In a letter announcing his decision which is irrevocable he states he still hopes to be of some service to the State and to the Libral Party. It will be recalled that acute differences among the leading members of the Liberal Party arose over the general strike and they have created a situation which Lord Oxford says has necessitated reconsideration from every point of view of his personal relations with the Party. He affirms that he sees nothing to withdraw from the letter criticising the attitude of Mr. Lloyd George which he wrote soon after the strike was over and repeats that it was with as much distress as surprise that he found his public declarations during the strike were met with a challenge from a quarter which it was impossible for him to disregard coupled with a refusal at the time of national crisis to meet him in council. Proceeding he says: "I cannot and will not take any part direct or indirect in sectional controversies. I am now in my 75th year. I have been for the best part of half a century in public life. I was Prime Minister for a longer consecutive term, and had to face graver responsibilities than any of my predecessors during the last hundred years. For a still longer time I have been the leader of the Liberal Party. The responsibilities of leadership ought not to be undertaken or continued by anyone who cannot be reasonably certain that he can stand the strain.—B. O. W.

LORD OXFORD'S FAREWELL SPEECH

RUGBY. October 16.

Lord Oxford delivered his farewell speech as leader of the Liberal party at a crowded meeting in Greenock last night. He made an appeal to the Liberals to maintain unswerving devotion to the Liberal faith eschewing all short cuts and compromises and expressed confidence in the future of the party. He made no reference direct or indirect to dissensions in his party.

TRIBUTES.

Warm tributes were paid to Lord Oxford in subsequent speeches including one by his daughter, Lady Bonham, and these were received with intense enthusiasm. Lord Oxford appeared to be deeply affected.

Lord Carson who as Ulster leader in the former Home Rule controversy has been a lifelong opponent of Oxford paid him a notable tribute in a speech in Belfast. Whatever else might be said of him, Lord Oxford, he said was a great Englishman. Whether he had private sorrows or public sorrows he always behaved as a great gentleman and a great patriot.—B. O. W.

APPREHENSIONS OF CLEAVAGE.

LONDON, Oct. 15.

The situation in the Liberal Party owing to Lord Oxford's resignation is being very much discussed in the political circles. The Association of the Liberal and Radical candidates which has hitherto sworn personal allegiance to Lord Oxford must now decide whether to support a new leader. The names of Lord Beauchamp and Lord Grey are among those mentioned for succession, but there is a strong feeling that the leader should be a Member of the House of Commons. The office of the Chief Liberal Whip in the House of Commons, already a subject of much controversy will also be reviewed. The holder Sir George Godfrey Collins is now in America and he declined to relinquish the position from which Lord Oxford alone could remove him and if the new leader is an Asquithian Chief Whip the breach between the two factions of the Party may become wider.—Reuter.

INDIAN DEPUTATION TO S AFRICA

SIR M. HABIBULLAH TO LEAD.

A CAREFUL CHOICE, SAYS MAHATMA.

SIMLA, Oct. 16.

The following press communique is issued here:—

As already announced in the communique which was issued on April 23rd 1926, the Government of the Union of South Africa have agreed to a Conference between their representatives and those of the Government of India for the purpose of exploring all possible methods of settling the Asiatic question in South Africa. The Conference will take place at Cape Town on December 20th.

The Deputation representing the Government of India will be led by the Hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Habibullah Sahib Bahadur K. C. I. E., Kt., Member of the Governor-General's Council in charge of the Department of Education, Health and Lands and the Hon. Mr. G. L. Corbett. I.C.S., Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Commerce will be Deputy Leader. The other members of the Deputation will be the Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, Sir D'Arcy Lindsay, the Hon. Sir Phiroze C. Sethna and Sir George Paddison. Mr. G. S. Bajpai, I.C.S, will be Secretary to the Deputation.—Associated Press.

A CAREFUL CHOICE

MAHATMA'S APPROBATION

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 17

Interviewed by a representative of the Associated Press on the personnel of the Indian Delegation to the Round Table Conference to be held at Cape Town in December, Mahatma Gandhi said:—

I think the choice is carefully made. I like the idea of Sir Mahomed Habibullah's leading the Deputation. Mr. Corbett has intimate experience of the intricate question which the Delegation is to handle. Sir Darcy Lindsay as a representative of European commerce should have great weight in South Africa. This Deputation would have been altogether incomplete without Mr. Srinivasa Sastri. He knows Colonial questions. He knows South African statesmen and who can question his learning and industry? Sir Phiroze Sethna's inclusion is not difficult to understand. Sir George Paddison by his able work on the last deputation had made himself indispensable. Mr. Bajpai as Secretary was a foregone conclusion.

There are no doubt names missing, but that is not a matter of much consequence. It is enough to realise that those who are included in the Delegation are all good and sound men representative of varied interests. I am anxious that this delegation, imperfect and incomplete though it may appear to some of us, should receive the moral approbation of the public. Things seem to have gone on smoothly up to now, and I am not without hope that the forthcoming Conference will give at least breathing time to the Indian settlers of South Africa as also to the Government of India if it does its duty to improve the status of the settlers. Every year of respite gained is so much gained on behalf of justice which is entirely on our side.—A. P.

SUCCESSOR TO SIR M. HABIBULLAH

SIR A. RAHIM ON NON-MUSLIM APPOINTMENT

CALCUTTA, October 15

The following telegram has been sent by Sir Abdul Rahim to the Private Secretary to H. E. the Viceroy, Simla:—"Please submit to the Viceroy that Muslims would strongly resent the appointment of a non-Muslim in the place of Sir Mahomed Habibullah thus eliminating the Muslim element from the Government of India though temporarily".—A. P.

£10 000 DONATION FOR RESEARCH

RUGBY, October 16.

Lord Woolavington well-known as the owner of many famous race-horses has given £10,000 to the Edinburgh University for the endowment of an animal breeding research department. This gift follows the offer by the Rockfeller International Education Board of Rs. 30,000 for the department on condition that a similar sum was raised in this country. The "Times" understands that the Development Commissioners will also give a substantial grant towards the scheme.—B. O. W.

Rugby.—Lord D'Abernon who on Monday returned to London on retiring from the post of British Ambassador in Berlin has been appointed Knight Grand Cross of Order of the Bath.

The Hon. Govind Dass informs the Associated Press that Mr. Manikjal Khochar who was standing from Narbada Division, Urban constituency for the C. P. Legislative Council has withdrawn his candidature in favour of Mr. Chandra Gopal Mishra who is standing as the congress candidate.—A. P.

THE FUTURE OF PARSIS.

INTERVIEW WITH MR. JEHANGIR VIMADALAL.

The two most pressing problems before the Parsi community to-day were characterised as "residential" and "industrial" by Mr. Jehangir Vimadalal in an interview which he gave to a representative of "The Chronicle." The conversation that took place was as follows:—

Q.: 'What, in your opinion, are the most vital problems before the Parsis to-day?"

A.: "I would call them residential and industrial. We want to find healthy dwellings for our middle-classes and the poor. And we must find work for the large number of unemployed. We need to divert our methods of livelihood. We need to diminish the over-crowding of our ill-paid desk-jobs."

Q.: "What, in your opinion, are the best forms of charity, and what would you recommend as the ways and means to the accomplishment of that end?"

A.: "I am against doles. Our people have through these indiscriminating doles lost their self-respect. Far too many Parsis are taking undue advantage of the charitably-inclined among our community and leading an idle existence by misrepresenting the facts. Cases have been found where men and women have refused the work offered to them, on very slender pretexts because they have been in receipt of doles. Indiscriminate doles of this kind is no charity. It does more harm than good. It saps the self-respect of those who would under compulsion to work, enjoy better health and prove useful members of society." In this connection Mr. Vimadalal would recommend all Parsis to read a Gujarati pamphlet issued by the Parsi Charity Organisation Society of which Mr. Vimadalal is a member.

(It may be mentioned here that the recommendations of this Society are eminently sound in so far as it does not, for a moment, wish to dissuade any one from relieving the charitable impulse so strong in the Parsi character, but merely begs every Parsi deciding to help those who ask them for charitable aid to *sympathetically* enquire into their conditions ('without probing into their histories') and then refer them provisionally to the Parsi Charity Organisation Society. The Society will report on the conditions of the applicant and (if able to work) offer him or her suitable work. Otherwise the Society will provide for the applicant's maintenance out of public donations.

That by the way. To proceed.

CO-ORDINATE TRUST FUNDS.

Q.: "How are we to utilise our various public trust-funds for the two important needs of the community which you have classified as residential and industrial?"

A.: "By co-ordination and organization. It is important to co-ordinate them for these common objects. And, of course, they must be so organised as to serve the two main objects without dissipation into various futile channels. That would mean a staff of efficient social workers. It would mean finding work or creating work for our unemployed."

Q.: "Something on the lines of the Parsi Women's Industrial Home?"

A.: "Exactly. There is no adequate provision yet for our men. We want institutions for training men for the technical professions. Why do our men hanker solely after sedentary occupations in the city? Our solicitors are starting on a baie Rs. 100 to-day. Our matriculates and graduates hunt for clerkships. Business or manual work does not appeal to them. But why should they despise the manly professions?"

Q.: "Exactly. Why? Perhaps they don't like to soil their 'soft white hands.' Perhaps, they are afraid to strain their muscles!"

A.: "We must raise the whole conception of work. Our men must come to see that it is nobler to toil with their hands than to scratch a servile and sordid pen for employers! They must realise that it is more patriotic to till the fields in view of Swaraj to come than to ride a high stool in offices and cramp themselves body and soul!"

Q.: "And handicrafts? Why should not the young matriculate in handicrafts instead of barren text-books? What do you say to subsidising training schools for handicrafts where we can catch our children young and train their hands to peaceful, healthy, artistic crafts and undertake to set them up in life when they matriculate from their schools of handicrafts!"

A.: "With the first part of your dream I agree; with the second part of it, I feel cautious: it is too big an undertaking for the present!"

Q.: "And naturally all this leads up to the question of colonisation?"

A.: "It is a happy augury that so many of our Parsis are moving out of Bombay. There is still a great tendency to herd together, but there is happily a gradual exodus from the heart of Bombay to the outskirts. Our forefathers thought nothing of embarking on a dangerous voyage of six months to China to explore the possibilities for business, but to-day our people are too timid even to explore the suburbs of Bombay!"

Q.: "To sum up?"

A.: "To sum up: we must have more colonies like the one in Dadar. We must have more industrial homes, especially something on those lines for our men. We must organise our charities and co-ordinate the activities of our various trusts to bear on the two main social problems which we have discussed. And, of course, we must discourage doles except for the extremely needy—old and infirm widows and widowers. Even for them some very light occupation to relieve the monotony of their lot and give them a little healthy pride in themselves would prove a blessing."

SHIA COLLEGE CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS.

NO CONFIDENCE MOTION.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AMROHA, October 14.

The Shia College special conference met at 3 p.m. to-day. Khan Bahadur Nawab Muzaffar Ali Khan, trustee, Shia College moved the resolution of non-confidence against the present Secretary and joint secretary. Mirza Abid Husain Vakil in seconding the resolution, traced the history of the college and pointed out that in spite of its being opened, so far back as 1919 the foundation stone was still lying in the dust, no attempts having been made to popularize the College.

The whole show was being run on a pure-autocratic line, without consulting the public autocratic line, without consulting the public as if the institution was private. The resolution was passed unanimously.

The Conference again met, to consider the situation in Hedjaz. It condemned the brutal actions of Ibn Saud in desecrating the sacred places, and resolved that every attempt should be made to have Hedjaz freed from the control of Nejdis and restore the sacred places to their old position. It further declared that no non-Muslim intervention would be tolerated.

The Conference practically adopted all the resolutions of the Hedjaz Conference and recognised the services rendered by Khudamul Haraman and offered their full support in the carrying out of the resolutions passed, by the Hedjaz Conference at Lucknow. The Conference expressed its deep sense of gratitude to His Exalted Highness the Nizam and the Maharajah of Mahmudabad and thanked them for their services in the cause of Islam.

CHANGE IN CONSTITUTION URGED.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AMROHA, Oct. 16.

The Shia College Conference met again and resolved, that the changes in the Constitution passed by the trustees are detrimental to the interests of the College in as much as they limit the scope of the College to Asna Ashari Shias and give arbitrary powers to the Majlisi Ulema independently of the board of trustees, to expel any trustee, whose presence they consider detrimental to the interests of the College, and therefore a deputation of notable persons may wait upon His Excellency the Governor, who is the patron, and the Minister, to lay before them the resolutions passed by this Conference and to request them to exercise their powers.

CAUGHT BETWEEN PASSING CARS.

CLEANER MEETS INSTANTANIOUS DEATH.

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, October 14.

A fatal motor accident is reported to have taken place on the top of the ghat on the road between Poona and Nasik. It appears a car belonging to the New Laxmi Motor Service Company which runs cars daily between Poona City and Nasik was coming into Poona on Monday morning. The cleaner of the car was riding on the footboard, and while the car was going at some speed it passed another car coming from Talegaon, but going in the direction of Junar. The cleaner, it is stated, unaware of the approach of the other car leaned outwards when the two cars met with the result that his head was shattered by coming in contact with the hood of the other car. He was knocked down and when picked up was found to be dead.

MOTOR CYCLIST COLLIDES WITH A LORRY.

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, October 14.

A Parsi student of the Fergusson College named Dorab Rustom Banaji met with a serious motor accident on Wednesday evening. While riding down Byramji Jeejeebhoy Road from the direction of the Sassoon Hospital he accidentally collided with a large motor lorry which was coming out of one of the gates of the Central offices. His motor cycle struck the right front wheel of the lorry with such force that Banaji was thrown clean over the bonnet of the lorry and describing a somersault he landed on the ground with his left leg under him. He sustained a compound fracture just below the knee and was picked up by a passer-by and taken to the Sassoon Hospital where he was detained for treatment.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF

A Rangoon message of the 17th instant states:—The Durga Pujah was celebrated by the Bengalee defenues in the Insein goal, and the image was brought to Rangoon on the 16th instant, where it was taken out in a large procession before being immersed in the river.—A. P.

A Belgaum message of the 17th instant says:—Doctor Deshmukh motored from Bombay to Bijapur yesterday. He addressed a crowded meeting presided over by Mr. Raghavendrarao Kembhave. Questions were asked and the answers given satisfied the audience. Strong support was promised to Dr. Deshmukh.—A. P,

LEADERS' FORLORN HOPES

MINERS' EXECUTIVE CONSIDERS FURTHER ACTION.

IMPRACTICABLE PLANS.

RUGBY, October 15.

The Miners' Executive resuming its meeting to-day considered further action in view of the vote of the districts favouring the withdrawal of the safety men, an embargo on foreign coal, a levy on other trade unions and the stoppage of work on outcrops.

CENTRAL COUNCIL OF WAR.

According to an official statement, it was decided to discuss the withdrawal of the safety men with the Secretary of that union to ask for a special meeting of the General Council of the Trades Union Congress in order to place before it a request to the miners to remain loyal to the Federation, and cease producing coal from outcrops. It was further arranged that members of the Executive and the miners' members of Parliament should proceed to the different areas to carry on propaganda with a view to bringing out the men who have returned to work. The Executive will form itself into "The Central Council of War." It will hold its next meeting on Tuesday, at the miners' offices at Besford in Nottinghamshire, and will remain in the Midlands for the time being.

PLANS OF DESPAIR.

These decisions of the Miners' Executive are generally regarded as plans of despair. It has been made abundantly clear, at any rate, that an embargo on coal imports is impracticable and that other unions could not, if they would, help the miners with a levy. There is also little prospect of the men who have resumed work being induced to come out again by the leaders' forlorn hopes.—B. O. W.

DECISION FOR INTENSIVE CAMPAIGN

LONDON, October 15.

The decision of the Miners' Executive Committee to become the Council of War was taken at a meeting of the miners' Executive which resolved to revert to the demand for conditions existing before the stoppage, to arrange a meeting with the Federation of Enginemen, Boilermen and Mechanics and endeavour to withdraw the safetymen and similarly to meet the General Council of the Trades Union Congress and press for a levy and an embargo on foreign coal and finally to conduct an intensive campaign of propaganda in the mining areas.—Reuter.

SIR. A BANERJI.

SEEKING ELECTION TO COMMONS.

LONDON, Oct. 15.

WASHINGTON.—Sir Albion Banerji ex-Diwan of Mysore has been presented to President Coolidge by the British Embassy after which in an interview with a Reuters representative he said he was proceeding to England to seek an election to the House of Commons.—Reuter.

REVISION OF INDIA'S CONSTITUTION.

BIRKENHEAD'S SPEECH IN LONDON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, October 16.

The London correspondent of the statesman cables:—

In the course of a speech at the Indian Students' Hostel, Lord Birkenhead, Secretary of the State for India, revealed the fact that up to the present he had not felt it incumbent upon himself to consult the cabinet regarding the revision of the constitution of India before 1929.

At the same time, Lord Birkenhead made it clear that if the Indian political leaders were ready to co-operate, which was a different thing from mere adulatory approval of his policy, there would be a much stronger case than now for pressing for the early appointment of a Revisory Commission.

DISTINGUISHED GATHERING IN TH NA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

THANA, October 16.

Yesterday, at about 5.30 p.m., in honour of the Nowjot (thread-ceremony) of his sons, Masters Jal and Nowshir, Mr. Beram N. Sanjana, the Joint Judge of Thana, was "At Home" to the members of the Thana Bar, Government officers, and other distinguished citizens. The guests were entertained in the spacious hall of the European Gymkhana and amongst others the following gentlemen graced the occasion by their presence:—Mr. K. C. Sen, I.C.S., the Sessions Judge, Mr. Bhide, I.C.S., the Collector, Mr. K. K. Thakore, the Assistant Judge, Mr. S. A. Gupte, the First Class Sub-Judge, Mr. J. Rodgers, the Huzur Deputy Collector, Mr. Dikshit, the Bhiwandi Prant, Mr. Diwan, the Dahanu Prant, Dr. Shikre, the Civil Surgeon, Mr. Dubois, the Police Superintendent, Dr. Kadam of the Mental Hospital, Khan Bahadur Dr. Moos, Mr. D. P. Vaidya, the Government Pleader and Rao Bahadur S. K. Bhagwat.

MURDERER AT LARGE.

THREE MORE PERSONS KILLED.

HYDERABAD (Sind) Oct. 16.

Further news to hand about the man who was wanted on a charge of rape, and had shot dead six persons including two policemen to avoid arrest show that he is still at large and has killed three more persons who are relations of the complaining women.

The murderer is said to have taken shelter in a farm extending over four miles, and the police with the help of the local zamindars have surrounded the farm, but the murderer is in hiding and has threatened to take some more lives before surrendering.—A.P.

WOMEN'S CONFERENCE IN MADRAS.

MADRAS, Oct. 16.

Viscountess Goschen opened this morning at the Senate House, Madras, the Provincial Constituent Conference of the All-India Conference of Women on educational reform.

The president of the Conference, Mrs. Subbalakshmi Ammal, delivered her address in the course of which she pointed out that the time had come for Indian women to have a say in the guidance and training of her sons and daughters and the women of India felt very strongly that there was a great need for the awakening of the public conscience on this matter.

Lady Goschen in declaring the Conference open said she had always taken a keen interest in all that promoted the education of women and she was also keenly interested in the future of India and education of both her men and women. She felt strongly that a great deal of the destiny of this wonderful land lay in the hands of Indian women and as education spread and open in the country India's daughters would become more fitted for the task that lay before them. The were working side by side, Europeans and Indians in a great sisterhood in this country and they were all keen to find out the best means of developing education for good of India. They did not wish development of education for the good of the individual alone, though this was important but for the community as a whole.

Resolutions were passed expressing the desirability of making religious instructions in the institutions where religion was taught being determined by the faith of the majority in that institution, that domestic science suitable to Indian conditions should be compulsory in secondary education that greater facilities and encouragement should be provided for instruction in fine arts and that instruction should be given in sex hygiene.—A.P.

GIRLS' EDUCATION IN MADRAS.

MADRAS, Oct. 17.

The Women's Conference of Madras was brought to a successful conclusion yesterday afternoon. Among those who took prominent part were Mrs. Cousins, Mrs. Lakshmipathi, Sister Subbalakshmi, Lady Sadasiva Iyer, and several European ladies. Sister Subbalakshmi and Miss Van Doran were unanimously elected representatives at the All-India Conference. Several speeches were made dealing with the educational needs of the country with special reference to women's education. The Chairman in bringing proceedings to a close said, she was of opinion, that girls should not be sent to schools after thirteen and before that period they should be taught what they needed.—A.P.

BARODA UNIVERSITY COMMISSION.

CONSIDERATION OF CONSTITUTION.

The Publicity and Intelligence Bureau, Baroda State, writes:—

"The Baroda University Commission which Commenced its work this week has busy mornings and fatern one for the last four days with many important preliminary considerations. The Commission has also drawn the list of persons from the State and outside who are to be invited to Baroda for oral evidence. Besides these people, the Commission has also decided to invite all the important States in Gujerat and Kathiawar to send their representatives.

The Commission has also been considering tentatively the Constitution of the proposed University, together with the functions of the various bodies with in it. It will proceed immediately to the discussion of the general outline of the scope of studies and practical training with reference to the proposed faculties and to the consideration of questions relating to affiliation.

Amongst the persons who have already expressed their willingness to accept the invitation of the Commission are Messrs. G. H. Langely, Vice-Chancellor of the Dacca University, C. R. Reddy of the Andhra University, Dewan Bahadur Thakerram Kapilram, from Surat and Drs. H. Mann and Meldrum. Mr. Langley will come on the 22nd instant and about two days later Mr. Reddy Dr. Meldrum, Dr. Mann and Dewan Bahadur Thakorram all come during the first week of November, Mr. A. M. Kajiji and Dr. Brijendranath Seal of Mysore have intimated their inability to come personally, but they have promised to send written statements. Dr. G. N. Chakravarty the Vice-Chancellor Patna University has expressed his full sympathy with the idea and has offered to give the nesessary help.

FINANCING COTTON GROWERS

CO-OPERATION IN SHIRPUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SHIRPUR, Oct. 15.

The first annual general meeting of the Shirpur Branch of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank, Ltd., was held at the Municipal Hall, Shirpur, on Wednesday. The meeting was attended by over 300 representatives of various societies in the Taluka and the local gentry. Two Directors of the Bank, Mr. D. V. Gokhale and the Raje Saheb of Malegaon, were present as also the Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, and the Managing Director of the Bank. Mr. N. C. Kelkar who happened to be in Shirpur on his election campaign was voted to the chair.

In opening the proceedings Mr. Kelkar expressed pleasure at meeting agriculturists in a meeting where they were to consider questions affecting their economic welfare, although he was there usurping the place intended for his colleague Mr. D. V. Gokhale who had specially come down from Poona for the purpose. He then called upon the Agent of the Branch to present a report of the Branch's work for the year 1925-26. The number of societies which was 21 when the Branch was opened last year had now increased to 45 and this increase was due to the efforts at organization on the port of the members of the Advisory Committee. Still a third of the total number of villages in the Taluka has no societies. The most satisfactory feature of the working was that last year the whole of the Bank's dues amounting to Rs. 1,24,000 were recovered and the members' arrears in their socieities were only Rs. 3,800, out of a total demand of Rs. 2,00,000. Another very useful activity was the supply of cotton seed through the Branch and the total quantity supplied during the year was valued at Rs. 48,000. Copper sulphate packets for treating Jowari seed, new manures for cotton, and improved implements were also introduced and agricultural demonstrations were arranged in five centres with the help of members of the Advisory Committee. The system of normal credits was adopted even by the new societies and maximum credits were sanctioned on the basis of the requirements so assessed.

The report of the Advisory Committee was then read which showed the very keen interest the members representing societies had taken in the work of the Branch. The retiring committee was heartily thanked for its labours in the previous year and the names of the members elected for the new committee announced.

LIQUIDATION OF OLD DEBTS.

The next question discussed was the inadequacy of the finance provided for large cotton growers and the curtailment of the credits proposed by societies. An assurance was given that societies with good records would not have reason to complain in future of insufficient credits. Some dissatisfaction was expressed at the introduction of the system of drawing loans by means of cheques and it was explained that the societies which were situated at some distance from Shirpur would not have the arrangement extended to them unless they so desired. The third subject was the liquidation of old debts and the representative of one society expressed the view that the present rate of interest was too high to permit this work being undertaken. He suggested that Government should arrange for some portion of its large balances with the Imperial Bank of India being utilized for the purpoe in the shape of advances to societies at low rate of interest. It was mentioned by Mr. D. V. Gokhale in this connection that a scheme of land mortgage banks was under consideration according to which funds would be made available at reduced rates of interest for the redemption of old debts.

After resolutions were adopted regarding these three matters, Mr. D. V. Gokhale and the Raja Saheb of Malegaon addressed the meeting. Mr. Gokhale at the outset congratulated the members of societies and all other concerned on the remarkable progress they had achieved in the last twelve months and expressed special satisfaction at their splendid record of recoveries. He then emphasised that the Bank had placed before itself the ideal of prompt and adequate finances and had opened a Branch at Shirpur in their midst in order that this ideal could be easily worked up to.

The Raje Saheb of Malegaon was glad the economic condition of members and the financial position of societies were more satisfactory than in the rich canal areas of the Deccan, leave aside the famine areas.

Mr. Kelkar in wounding up the proceedings expressed his gratification at having had an opportunity of presiding at their interesting meeting He emphasized the need for practice of these moral virtues for which co-operation stood and ended by referring to the all important question of redemption of debt which he felt was not capable of solution except with the financial aid of the State. He urged agriculturists to get their representatives in Council to press this matter upon the attention of Government and to get Government and the Imperial Bank of India to recognize their responsibility for financial aid to the rural co-operative movement.

COMPETITION FOR UNIVERSITY UNDER-GRADUATES.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS TO BE AWARDED.

The Viceroy is awarding annually a gold medal or competition among the undergraduates of the Indian Universities for the best essay on some problem of the day to be selected annually, and a silver medal to the best candidate for each Province which does not secure the gold medal. The object is to stimulate reading and thought among college students in leisure hours on subjects of practical importance to India and the world. The first competition will be held on January 9th next and the subject for the essay will relate to Indian Agriculture.—A.P.

DUSSERAH FESTIVAL.

(Continued from page 7.)

several images passed down the Harrison Road accompanied by music, but they were not taken past a mosque. In the Lal Bazar, an armed force was in readiness and also many armoured cars, but they were not required.

SLIGHT DISTURBANCE AT KANKINARA AND HOWRAH.

The happy atmosphere in Calcutta, however, was marred by two incidents, one in Kankinara in the district of 24 Paraganas about 20 miles from Calcutta, and the other in Howrah. At Kankinara a Hindu procession passing by a mosque with music was interrupted brickbats being thrown. One Hindu in the procession was injured, as a result it is said of a disturbance by some Mahomedans who were armed with sticks. The police brought the situation under control and the image was immersed in due course. At Howrah a similar incident took place and a procession is reported to have been attacked by Mahomedans as it passed by a mosque with music. A disturbance ensued and a police officer and some Hindus received slight injuries.

Reports from Dacca state that the festival passed off smoothly though without gaiety.—A. P.

URJA PROCESSIONS IN CALCUTTA.

NO UNTOWARD INCIDENT RECORDED

CALCUTTA, October 16.

Durga Puja passed off peacefully in Calcutta and the suburbs without any untoward incident being recorded.

The immersion of the goddess will be performed this evening, when the police will accompany the procession. Armed police have already been posted in different parts of the city and armoured cars are patrolling the northern part of the city, which, if any trouble is to be expected, is considered to be the danger zone. The Commissioner of Police is himself superintending the arrangements which are being made to guard against any breach of the peace, and was out this morning patrolling the route selected for the procession to pass this evening.

As far as can be ascertained at present, no procession will be allowed to pass along Harrison Road. The main route will be via Maniktolla Street, Bedon Street, Grey Street, Nimtolla Ghat Street and Strand Road. There being only one mosque on the route, at the crossing of Strand Road and Nimtolla Ghat Street, strong military pickets have been posted there to guard against eventualities.

A few processions which were brought out in the morning reached the river safely in police company.

Enquiry made at the public Durga Puja office elicited the information that the procession which will be organised in the evening will be one thousand strong and will carry one hundred musicians. Prominent Hindu leaders are expected to lead it, and the procession will be looked after by volunteers and the police.

MUSLIM LEADERS' OPINION.

Several Muslim leaders, interviewed by a Free Press representative this morning, expressed the opinion that there would be no trouble during the final celebrations in regard to Puja days. They had been, they stated, impressing upon their co-religionists that there ought not to be unpleasantness during Durga Puja. They have requested Hindus not to play any music in front of mosques not as by any right but to respect the religious sentiments of Muslims.

Muslim volunteers have agreed to accompany the procession.—Free Press.

POOJA PROCESSIONS

ATTEMPTS TO INFUSE CONFIDENCE

CALCUTTA, Oct. 15.

The Puja celebrations in Calcutta have so far been peaceful. To-morrow is the final day when huge processions go to Hooghly for the immersion ceremony. The police have permitted licensed processions with music to pass along certain routes, and further to infuse confidence in the public mind, Lord Lytton accompanied by Maharajah Tagore, Nawab Bahadur of Murshidabad and the Commissioner of Police drove in State Carriage along the well-known throughfares of North Calcutta this afternoon and was accompanied by a brilliant cavalcade of the Governor's bodyguard. The procession halted at many places and returned after about an hour to Government House.—A. P.

"MR. BAPTISTA AT DHARWAR."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE".

Sir,—There are several erroneous statements in your correspondent's account of my speech and activities in Dharwar. I would not have ordinarily troubled you, but it appears necessary for me to say that I was not "At Home" to the members of the Mitra Samaj, and I have no knowledge of any Gandhiphobia on the part of any section of the Marathi or other press.

Your correspondent is entitled to his opinion of the impression I created upon the audience, but I have every reason to be satisfied with the reception I received, not only in Dharwar, but in the Karnatak. I have good reason to hope that a substantial majority of voters in the Karnatak will support my candidature.—Yours, etc.,

JOSEPH BAPTISTA.

Ahmednagar, October 14.

ELECTIONEERING CAMPAIGN.

(Continued from page 7.)

body feels aggrieved by the decsion, the only course left open is to appeal against that decision to the higher body, viz: the All-India Congress Committee. Instead, Mr. Bhopatkar calls upon the subordinate bodies not to carry out the decision of the Working Committee, a step which cuts at the very root of every democratic constitution. I, therefore, as the President of the Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee, hereby publicly announce that the Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee will carry out the decision of the Working Committee, until and unless the same is got reversed by the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee from the All-India Congress Committee. In my capacity of the Vice-President of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee, I also call upon the voters of the Thana and Bombay Suburban Districts, who want to support the Congress candidates, to support Messrs. G. B. Trivedi and P. R. Bhojane.

CONGRESS DEPUTATION AT HATTA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

JUBBULPORE, Oct. 15.

The Congress election deputation visited Hatta yesterday and was received by a large crowd. A public meeting was arranged and Seth Govinddass answered all the charges brought against the Congress Party and contradicted the manifesto issued by Sjt. Gokulchandji, Independent Congress candidate, that the Provincial Hindu Sabha had adopted him as its candidate. He said there was no such organisation in the Province and according to the rules of the All-India Hindu Sabha, District Sabhas had no right to run candidates. Meeting terminated with Mahatmaji-ki-jai and Pandit Motilal-ki-jai. Hatta solidly stands for Congress candidates. Seth Govinddass left for Jubbulpore the same evening, from where he will visit the flooded area of Mandla district on behalf of the non-official Flood Relief Committee.

POONA CITY CONGRESS CANDIDATE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 15.

Rao Bahadur Lallubhai Damodaras, a big and influential local merchant, who had stood as an Independent candidate for the Bombay Council from the City of Poona, in the beginning, has now agreed to stand as a Congress candidate. He has signed the Congress pledge and the Secretary of the Working Committee, has sanctioned his nomination. All the leading Congress men and many other influential persons belonging to the different committees in the City have agreed to support the Rao Bahadur's candidature and have begun work in right earnest. This turn of events, has created a stir in the Responsivist camp.

ELECTION MEETINGS

TO-DAY AT PAREL, 9 P.M

Under the auspices of the Responsive Co-operation Party, a public meeting will be held to-day (Monday) at 9 p.m., at Jain Mandir, Government Gate Road, Lalbag, Parel, Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Mr. Baptista, Dr. Savarkar, Dr. Velkar, Seth Mowji Govindji, Rajah Bahadur Govindlal, Seth Lakhmidas R. Tairsee will speak.

THE INDIAN NATIONAL PART

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—My attention has been drawn to the following misleading statemtnt made by Mr. Jamnadas Mehta in his speech at Thana as reported in your issue of the 13th instant. "Coming to the Nationalist Pary", said Mr. Jamnadas, "the total membership of this Party was only 22 and there was a big man in it called Mr. Jinnah and a bigger man called Mr. D. G. Dalvi and also another big man of the name of Sir Chimanlal Setalvad. The only person who were not there were the whole Indian nation."

I am not concerned with the opinion of Mr. Jamnadas about the Indian National Party or its leaders. As one of the Secretaries of the Party in Bombay it is, however, necessary for me to state that Mr. Jamnadas has made a false and unwarranted assertion in starting that "the total membership of this Party was only 22." In do not wish to enter into a controversy here with him about the relative strength of the different political parties. It will be sufficient for me to state that the Managing Council of the Indian National Party in the Bombay City consist of 34 members as follows:

Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad (Chairman), Mr. Fazal I. Rahimtulla (Hon. Secretary), Mr. D. G. Dalvi (Hon. Secretary), Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas (Hon. Secretary), Mr. D. S. Yande (Hon. Secretary), the Hon. Mr. Ruttonsey D. Morarji (Hon. Treasurer).

Members of the Council.—Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Sir Purshottumdas Thakardas, Sir Phiroze C. Sethna, Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Mr. Jehangir B. Petit, Mr. H. P. Mody, Mr. K. Nataranjan, Mr. N. M. Joshi, Mr. Manu Subedar, Mr. A. N. Surve, Mr. G. K. Nariman, Dr. De Monte, D.A., Mr. Mirza Ali Muhammad Khan, Mr. M. C. Chagla, Dr. P. N. Daruwalla, Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar, Mr. D. D. Lam, Mr. K. J. Dubash, Mr. B. N. Gamadia, Mr. E. R. Heerjibehedin, Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas, Mr. Mavji Govindji Shet, Mr. C. N. Pandia, Mr. Y. G. Pandit, Mr. S. K. Bole, Mr. Shankar Persha, Mr. R. K. Tatnis.—Yours, etc.,

D. G. DALVI,
Hon. Secretary.

Bombay, Oct. 15.

ABSOLUTISM IN HEDJAZ

A TURKISH CRITICISM.

STUDENTS AND MILITARY TRAINING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

STAMBOUL, Sept. 29.

Ever since the publication and proclamation of the "Hedjaz Constitution" by Ibn Saud, he has completely alienated Turkish sympathy towards his cause; for this "Constitution" legalises the autocratic monarchy which he had established there. The "Vakit" has published a summary of this "Constitution" which invests the Council of his nominees with legislative powers and which gives no popular representation to the Hedjazians on this Council. The King.—Ibn Saud in this case—enjoys the most extensive powers over military, foreign and financial affairs. He promises, so says the Constitution, to abide by the Law of Sheriat. But as the "Vakit," most appropriately asks: "Have not the most blood thirsty Sultans and the most autocratic Caliphs admitted themselves bound by the Law of Sheriat?" It is nothing but the darkest form of absolutism, says the paper, which Ibn Saud has established in Hedjaz. His rule is flagrantly violating the Islamic Law, which he claims to follow, and is injuring the Islamic interests.

No doubt, the Turkish Government will maintain diplomatic relations with him on account of their political needs, but the Turkish nation which has torn asunder all the shackles of despotism, can have no sympathy for the "King" of the Hedjaz.

RELIGION IN TURKEY.

In the annual Congress of the Y.M.C.A. at Helsingfors, one Hashim by name and claiming to be a Turk and a "representative" of the Turkish youth, is reported to have said that he renounced Islam in favour of Christianity and that the faith of the "Saviour," was slowly but surely spreading among the Turkish youngmen.

This news created a great stir here. The newspapers—semi-official and independent all in one breath—condemned him. On investigation it was found that he was not a Turk but is Persian. Proceedings are to be taken against him for becoming a self-appointed spokesman of the Turkish youth. The local branch of the Y.M.C.A. is also to be called to account for carrying on religious propaganda in a country which is "laic" and allows full liberty of conscience to its citizens.

The sensation caused by the news, is a clear proof of the fact that Turks, inspito of possessing a secular state, are as true Muslims as their co-religionists abroad, and the blame of irreligiousness laid at their door by their enemies and their fanatic frieinds is suite groundless. All the leading papers of Stamboul have condemned Hashim as renegade, not because they do not admit freedom of thought; but because they say that a change of faith from Islam to Christianity or any other religion is impossible for a man with a brain unless he is overpowered by some uncontrollable love-feeling or avarice. A change of faith by a Muslim proves that he possesses no character and has no national and social consciousness, so puts it the "Jamhuriat," in its leading article.

PANGALOS AND TURKEY.

The disgraced Dictator of Greece is said to have told some Greek newspapermen, that had he remained in power for three more days he would have declared war on Turkey on August 25 and regained Eastern Thrace, with the help of another Mediterranean Power! The dream of the most deranged brain could not have built a greater "Air Castle."

The present Greek Government officially denies such hostile intentions on the part of the fallen Greek Cabinet and says that even a search in the archives of the Greek foreign office could not bring to light any such Treaty signed by Greece with a mediterranean Power; hence the outburst of Pangalos was nothing more than the ravings of a diseased brain. If the plans of Pangalos had some basis—and they do not seem to be groundless altogether; for Kondalis too, is said to have known them—then the other Dictator (Mussolini), must be the man who shared the dream of Pangalos, for, he too intends to revive the Holy (?) Roman Empire.

The fall of the tyrant has saved Greece from another ignominious defeat; for, the defeat was certain. Turkey of to-day is much stronger than Turkey of the days of Greeco-Turkish War (1919-22). It has spared Turkey from a heavy sacrifice in men and money. Indeed! "Man proposes, but God disposes."

MILITARY TRAINING IN HIGH SCHOOLS.

For preparing the Turkish youth for the future needs of the country in the military sphere, it has been decided by the Ministry of Education here, to equip the students of the final two classes of the Lyceums (Collegiate Schools) with an appropriate knowledge of military sciences and to give them the necessary practical training. This is how independent nations furnish their youth with opportunities of engaging themselves in manly and martial pursuits; while poor enslaved Indians remain helpless, sending petitions to their rulers. A these events not enough to act as eye-openers to our countrymen and urge them to work for their freedom first?

Miss Muriel Lester, a Socialist and a member of the International Fellowship of Reconciliation has arrived at the Sabarmati Ashram with her nephew Mr Hogg. She is leading the life of the Ashram and learning spinning.—A. P.

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HANDLOOM INDUSTRY

DR. RAWLLEY ON KHADDAR MOVEMENT

TARIFF BOARD EVIDENCE

LAHORE, Oct. 14.

The Indian Tariff Board consisting of Mr. F. Noyce (President), Raja Harkishen Kaul, Mr. SubbaRao, Mr. N. G. Majmudar (members) and the Secretary, arrived here last night and after spending a busy day left this evening for Bombay. This morning they visited the local match factory and had informal discussions with the representatives of the piece-goods merchants of Lahore. They lunched at the Government House and examined Dr. Rawlley, Director of Industries, Punjab, in the afternoon.

JAPANESE COMPETITION

The discussion with the representative of the piece-goods merchants, centred round the competition between the Japanese and Indian goods. It is understood that the local representatives said that no such question arose in the Punjab because the quantity of Japanese goods imported into the Punjab was too small.

Dr. Rawlley was examined at length on the handloom industry of the Punjab. The doctor said handloom industry in the Punjab had passed through various stages of transition during the Great War and had almost come to an end in 1919, but the khaddar movement gave this industry some support. The emotional wave created by the movement, however, did not last long and the handloom industry once again found itself in a shaky condition. The last five years had seen a gradual change in thenature of products manufactured on handlooms. The manufacturers discovered that it was to their advantage to shift from cotton to natural and artificial silk with the result that at present the majority of the looms in the Punjab, produced fabrics from these two fibres.

IMPROVING HAND-LOOM

To Raja Harikishen, the witness replied that a good number of looms which started in khaddar movement days closed subsequently. Raja Harkishen asked whether charkas were producing any appreciable quantity of khaddar. The witness said no. From the statistics available, it appeared that there were at present 1,00,000 persons engaged in the handloom industry in the Punjab. The number of looms was estimated at about 15 to 20 thousands, majority of which were of the old pit type. During recent years attempts were made by the Punjab Industries Department to introduce the fly shuttle type, and it was expected that during the course of next few years the village weavers would adapt themselves to the new type of loom. It was obvious, said the witness, that the efficiency was a good deal below par, and the production per day was necessarily lower than it ought to have been. To the President the witness replied that sixty per cent. of the industry was carried on by individual weavers, and forty per cent. by small organised factories. As regards the number of workers engaged he said the abovementioned number included the dependents of the workers as well.

ARTIFICIAL SILKS.

Proceeding Dr. Rawlley said that handloom weavers in the Punjab were so poor that they could not afford to finance the industry. Local agents who booked the order from outside gave them advances and paid them according to the quality of the work produced. From enquiries made in the manufacturing districts of the Punjab it appeared that silk and artificial silk products were being sent out to a large extent to Malabar, Ceylon, Burma and other parts of India. These goods managed to find ready markets there. Concluding Dr. Rawlley said that as yarn produced in the Indian mills was generally consumed in their weaving sections, it was perfectly obvious that handloom manufacturers must use imported yarn. An increase in the import duty on yarn was he considered to the detriment of handloom weavers. In so far as the exact incidence of this tax was concerned, he could not help maintaining that the burden of the additional duty would fall firstly on the producers of goods, manufactured by handloom weavers, and secondly on the consumers who purchased goods in preference to mill-made goods. The general consensus of opinion in the Province was, that under the present conditions of productions, an increase in duty on imported yarn was likely to affect adversely the prosperity of the handloom industry. The President said that it was not quite obvious why handloom manufacturers should get imported yarn. Witness pointed out that the majority of the mills in India, consumed their yarn themselves and did not sell it out and that the weavers could not get as good yarn as was imported from abroad. The President enquired whether any import duty on foreign yarn would affect the weaver. The witness replied that ultimately it would be borne by the consumer who would certainly object to it.—A. P.

TARIFF BOARD IN BOMBAY.

WITNESSES TO BE EXAMINED TO-DAY.

The members of the Indian Tariff Board (Cotton Textile Enquiry) arrived in Bombay by the Punjab mail on Saturday morning after recording evidence in different parts of India. They will start taking evidence on Monday in the Town Hall, Bombay, when Mr. Bharucha, Director of Industries, will be examined.

Among other gentlemen who are expected to give evidence are:—Sir Purshotam Thakurdas, Mr. B. F. Madon, Mr. S. N. Pochkhanawalla, and representatives of the Bombay and Ahmedabad Mill-owners' Association.

The Board, it is understood, will submit their report to the Government of India by the middle of November.

TRAMMELS OF RED TAPE

WHY GRANT-IN-AID WAS NOT GIVEN.

GOVT. ON EDUCATION OF POONA WOMEN.

H. E. the Governor in the course of his speech at the opening ceremony of the High School for Indian girls at Poona, on Saturday, said:—

The movement that has been started by the Indian Women's University in this neighbourhood, and in a few other centres in the Presidency, consequently deserves the support of all who are anxious to see the women of the country provided with adequate facilities for secondary and higher education. In the present social conditions it is probable that there are many who prefer their daughter should be educated in an institution for girls alone, and the institutions established by the Women's University seem to be fitted to play an important part in providing such facilities.

On this question of separate institutions for girls, opinion is, however, not by any means unanimous, and there has been a great change in this respect in recent years. From the number of girl students I have seen at the colleges I have visited, it is apparent that there has of late been a rapid development of higher education among the women of the advanced classes, and that the objection to women studying in the same institutions as men has largely disappeared. As many of you are no doubt aware, the question of establishing separate colleges for women came up for discussion before the Senate of the Bombay University only a few months ago, and the Senate, by a large majority, declared itself to be opposed to the proposal. It appears, therefore, that this is a question about which there is room for very considerable divergence of opinion, and while the views of the Senate on a question of this kind are, of course, entitled to all respect, it seems probable that, for a long time to come, there will be, in this, as in other countries, a large number of parents and guardians who would rather send their daughters to a school or college for girls only, than to one that is open to pupils of both sexes. So long, therefore, as the Women's University continues to command, as it has done in the past, the support of a considerable section of the public, its institutions will continue to prosper, as I sincerely hope they will do.

"You have observed, in the address to which I have just listened with so much interest, to the fact that, so far, your institutions have received no financial aid from Government, and you have appealed to all concerned, including I suppose the Government of Bombay, not to sit too tight on forms and formalities. To this I can only reply that there is one formality—and you will agree with me that it is an important, and indeed an indispensable formality—with which you have not yet complied, and it is this, that you have never applied to Government for a grant-in-aid either for the Women's University itself or for the High School. With every desire in the world to get rid of the trammels of red tape in any shape or form, I do not think that any Government can waive the formality of an official request when financial aid is required from it. Similar remarks apply to the question of recognising the examinations of the Women's University for the purpose of employment in Government service, for the Women's University has never asked us to do so, and we have no official information as to the quality of the teaching that is imparted in its institutions, or as to the standards set by it in its examinations. Without this essential information, it is clearly impossible for us to take any action in these directions.

GUARDS MEMORIAL UNVEILED

LONDON, Oct. 16.

Scarlet uniforms and bear skins of 15,000 guardsmen accompanied by bands, presented a blaze of vivid colouring of scarlet and gold contrasting with the dull grey sky and cold morning, and made a memorable setting to the unveiling of the Guards Memorial on the Horse Guards Parade. The Duke of Connaught performed the ceremony which was one of the most impressive since the unveiling of the Cenotaph. Both old and present guardsmen marched together, the former dressed in 'mufti', and displaying medals, seven of which were Victoria Crosses. The blind and maimed pathetically emphasised the object of the memorial. A centenarian and the oldest Guardsman, General Higginson, was among the numerous distinguished officers who participated. The memorial takes the form of a stone cenotaph with a granite base ornamented with gun-metal from captured guns.—Reuter.

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

FISCAL QUESTION RELEGATED TO BACKGROUND.

LONDON, Oct. 15.

Meetings of the full Conference will be held in the Cabinet room and Committees may meet in the Government Departments where expert advice will be available on all subjects. Sir A. Chamberlain will probably make a speech next week and a comprehensive summary of it will be published. The Empire Settlement will predominate in the proceedings. Co-operation in research, interchange of inventions, and the question of compulsory quota of British films also appear on the agenda. It is understood that the fiscal question has been relegated to the background, but it will not be ruled out if raised by a representative of a Dominion.—Reuter.

FORECAST OF THE AGENDA

LONDON, Oct. 15.

The British Cabinet to-day completed the arrangements for the opening the Imperial Conference on October 19th. An authoritative forecast of the agenda shows that foreign affairs and Imperial affairs will take an early place. Communications by sea, air, wireless and cable will loom large and relations of various parts of the Empire will provide an opportunity to discuss the treaty making machinery and incidentally to consider the Locarno. Another knotty point will be the question of the Dominion "independence" and Imperial defence will be discussed when redistribution of the burden of armaments is raised probably by Mr. Bruce.—Reuter.

WINDFALL TO BRITISH GOVT.

RUGBY, October 15.

The British Government has received a windfall of some seven and a half million sterling in consequence of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company's decision to capitalise four million, four hundred and seventy-five thousand pounds out of five millions, one hundred and sixty-three thousand, one hundred and twenty-eight standing to the General Reserve. The decision means the distribution of a bonus of one new share for every ordinary one pound share held. The British Government holds five million ordinary shares. When the news of the share bonus was received yesterday shares rose from £4 27|32 to £5 9|16. At this figure the Government's holding is worth over forty-one million pounds instead of under twenty-five million pounds as formerly. Allowing, however, for a fall after the bonus has been declared it is probable that the Government's net gain will be about seven million, five hundred thousand pounds. In addition Government receives seventeen and a half per cent. dividend for the year against twelve and a half per cent. for the previous year.—B. O. W.

MEMORIAL TO MAJOR. WALTER TIBBITS

CEREMONYON JANUARY 22ND.

The Benares Hindu University has accepted the gift of a museum of Eastern and Western Art and travel at a cost of £15,000, also their art collection, to the memory of Major Walter Tibbits, R.A.M.C., late D.A.A.G., Sialkot and Jhelum Brigades, from his widow. It will be designed by Edwin Lutyens and called the Voice of the Orient Museum after Mrs. Walter Tibbits' first book. The foundation stone will be laid on January 22nd 1927, the fifth anniversary of his passing, by the donor, as deputy of Marshal Foch who is also patron of the scheme which has the written approval of the Marquis of Reading, late Viceroy of India, H. R. H. the Duchess of Oporto Princess of Branganza, widow of H. R. H. the late Duke of Oporto, Regent of Goa and heir to the throne of Portugal, is coming from Lisbon to attend the ceremony as an old friend of Mrs. Walter Tibbits. The O. G. Benares Division will read an account of her husband's death through devotion to duty. The alabaster urn containing his ashes has been conveyed to Bombay in H. M. T. Neka with full military honours and will rest on the crimson court train, boarded with a Doge's Venetian lace, worn by Mrs. Tibbits at the Coronation Court of the King George V. The French Government has given copies of pictures in the Louvre. Mrs. Walter Tibbits has arrived in Bombay and will shortly proceed to Mysore as the guest of H. H. the Maharajah, late Chancellor of the University.

COVERED COURTS CHAMPIONSHIPS.

In the semi-finals of Men's Singles of the British Covered Courts Championships at Queen's Club D Greig beat M. Sleem 6|3, 4|6, 6|4, 6|4 and Jean Borotra beat G. Crole Rees 6|3, 7|5, 3|6, 6|3. In semi-finals of Laides' Singles Miss P. Saunders beat Mrs. Hill 6|2, 0|6, 7|5 and Miss M. Dix beat Miss J. Ridley 8|6, 6|4.—Reuter.

25 YEARS' PUBLIC SERVICE.

TRIBUTE TO SIR P. C. SETHNA.

An interesting function took place on Saturday evening when an oil painting portrait of Sir Phiroze Cursetji Sethna presented by the staff of the Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada was unveiled in the Canada Building by Mr. L. Cooke, the Resident Secretary. In an address presented to Sir Phiroze Sethna the members of the staff detailed at length the public activities of its recipient in the last 25 years which included his election as President of the Municipal Corporation, nomination on the Bombay Legislative Council and his appointment on the Bombay Port Trust, the Improvement Trust and the Railway Board as a member of the Board. A reference was also made to the services rendered by Sir Phiroze during the last Great War as acting Hon. General Secretary and Treasurer of the Women's branch of the Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund, and last but not the least his service at personal sacrifice on the Skeen Committee. On the business side the address stated it was expanded from R14 lakhs to R3 crores per year. The address was enclosed in a beautiful silver casket and presented with a small portrait framed in silver.

Sir Phiroze Sethna, in reply, thanked the staff and gave the history of his career of the last 25 years. He advised the staff to work hard and if they drew inspiration from his life he thought they would succeed in life. He hoped to see the work of the company doubled in the next few years, while his appointment on the Skeen Committee and on the Round Table Conference in South Africa as a colleague of the Rt. Hon. V. S. S. Sastri, he thought, was a compliment not to himself only but also to the Sun Life Office of Canada.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

ALLEGED CHEATING

EUROPEAN IN TROUBLE

Before Mr. D. N. Khandalawalla, the Acting Third Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court, F. E. Lace a European aged 31 was placed by Deputy Inspector Paull on a charge of cheating and his remand into police custody for 10 days was applied for.

It was alleged that some time back Lace had passed two cheques for an aggregate sum of Rs. 191/ on the Chartered Bank, Madras in favour of a Bombay firm. On sending the cheques to Madras, they were dishonoured. A complaint was subsequently made to the police who after inquiry arrested the accused. The police believed that the accused was also concerned in several other cases of the kind. As inquiries had yet to be made, the application for remand was made.

The magistrate granted the application.

HIS THIRTEENTH EXPLOIT

OLD JAIL BIRD ARRESTED

Wasudeo Luxman, a damaged character having twelve previous convictions was arrested by the Police in the early hours of Friday morning at Cuffe Parade. On being searched a few articles of military clothing and three medals bearing the name of "Gunner King R. F. A." were found on his person. He admitted to the police having committed theft at Colaba barracks. Gunner King was sent for and identified his property. The police are making further inquiries.

A FATAL ACCIDENT.

A serious accident occurred to a mill operative about two months' ago which unfortunately proved fatal. It appeared on the 2nd of September last Yesu Tukaram (40) employed in Century Mill was working on a crane when he fell down and sustained injuries. He was removed to J. J Hospital where he was detained for treatment. He died on Friday. At an inquest held by the coroner the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

BROTHEL KEEPERS' SAD END.

On Friday morning information was received at the Maharbawdy police station that Ismail Ahmed (35) a Mohmedan was found hanging in his room in a house in Trimbak Pharasram Street. The police repaired to the scene and found the deceased hanging and a table and a chair in upset condition.

The body was removed to the morgue where an inquest was held by the coroner. Evidence was led to show that the deceased was a brothel keeper and recently all the women under his protection had left him. Rent of his room had run for several months unpaid and the landlord had given him notice in suit.

The jury returned a verdict of suicide

BOY KILLED ON ROAD.

On Friday evening, a motor-car No. Y. 1482 belonging to Mr. Shivpratap Ramnarayen and driven by Chhana Magan was going along Reay Road when Shivji Sida (9) was knocked down while crossing the road. The driver stopped the car and removed the injured boy to the J. J. Hospital where he died soon after admission.

At an inquest held by the Coroner the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

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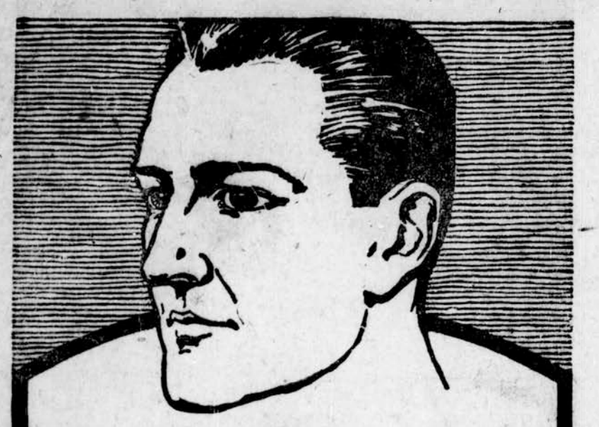

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"PRAJAMAT" DEFAMATION CASE.

EDITOR, PUBLISHER AND PRINTER SENTENCED.

(From our Correspondent.)

GODHRA, October 16.

Judgment was delivered by Mr. H. V. Braham, District Magistrate, Panch Mahals yesterday in the case in which Mr. Manilal Harilal Mehta, a Pleader practising in Bombay, and editor of "Prajamat", a weekly vernacular paper, C. K. Bhatt, the publisher and Mr. Mody, the printer stood charged with defamation.

The facts of the case are that in an issue of the 'Prajamat' in April last, an article criticising the administration of the Godhra Taluka Local Board, and making certain allegations against Mr. Purushottamdas Maganlal Shah, President of the that Board was published. The article was not signed by anyone and was therefore calculated to be the editorial. On seeing the article in the paper, Mr. Shah, asked for the name and address of the writer of the article; but on the editor's failing to comply with his request he instituted legal proceedings against the editor, printer, and publisher of the paper for defamation. The complainant alleged that the first accused (editor) had intentionally written and got published that article, in his paper to vilify him, as he was contesting the Panch Mahals Non-Mahomedan seat in the Bombay Legislative Council against Mr. W. S. Mukadam whom the complainant was supporting considering him the fittest man to represent the ryots of the Panch Mahals; and that the alleged defamatory article had harmed his prestige in public estimation, and his practice as a Pleader.

The contention of the defence was that the editor had not written the article; but it was sent to the publisher who was also working as a clerk in that paper by one of their accredited correspondents, whose name was not mentioned in the Court. The manuscript of the article was handed over to the printer who defended himself by saying that he had printed it without knowing it to be defamatory and had destroyed the copy afterwards.

COMPROMISE AND AFTER.

After several hearings, through the intervention of Mr. Balubhai T. Desai of Bombay on behalf of Mr. Mehta, the first accused, a compromise was arrived at; and the matter was left to the arbitration of Messrs. M. R. Jayakar and C. N. Kanuga of Bombay. But that compromise having been set aside at the instance of the first accused the case was heard further, and several defence witnesses were examined.

Finally, judgment was delivered yesterday when the learned Magistrate convicted all the accused on the charges laid against them and sentenced the first two accused, i.e., the editor and publisher of the 'Prajamat' to pay a fine of Rs. 250 each, and the third accused i.e., the printer, to pay a fine of Rs. 150. The Magistrate further ordered to pay a sum of Rs. 500 to the complainant from the fine that may be recovered.

EFFECT ON ELECTION.

Such an end of this case will have its due effects on the election prospects of the first accused who is one of the competitors for the one seat for the Panch Mahals in the provincial legislature. Pitted against him is a formidable opponent in Mr. W. S. Mukadam whose services in the cause of the populations of the Panch Mahals will not be forgotten.

UPLIFTING THE DEPRESSED CLASSES.

CHAMARS' CONFERENCE RESOLUTIONS

(From Our Correspondent.)

AJMER, Oct. 14.

The 2nd Annual session of the Neemuch Raidas' (Chamar) Conference, was held at Neemuch Cantonment on 10th, 11th and 12th October. Owing to the unavoidable absence of Sjt. Ramanarayan Chaudhary, Sjt. Baijanath Mahodaya acted as President.

The Presidential address described the deplorable condition of the depressed classes and exposed the fallacy of opposition to their uplift on religious grounds, and exhorted the so-called untouchables to reform themselves and the higher classes to help in the elevation of their unfortunate brethren, in the name of the Nation, religion, humanity and democracy. On the 12th, resolutions urging the use of Khaddar and abolition of illiteracy, drink, animal food, child marriages and polygamy were passed. Eloquent speeches on these subjects were delivered, by Messrs. Haribhav, Krishnachandra Nathmalji, Gurudallamalji and others.

The President in his closing speech, paid tribute to the good work done by Raidas Sabha, in establishing a Sewasamity and a reading room, encouraging education and weaning many from drink and flesh eating, and addressed the workers to be humble and respectful towards the elders and create unity in their community. Messages were received from Mahatma Gandhi and Jamnalal Bajaj.

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(5-26)

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MADRAS CORPORATION ELECTION. Mr. Kannappa Mudaliar, Bazar Road, Royapetta, Madras, writes on 3-0-26 as follows:—

"I have gone through the article you have written in the Tamil Swarajya Paper 2 or 3 days back under the headings "THE FUTURE OF THE SWARAJYA PARTY", that only 2 of the Swarajists will come out successful. Accordingly MR. SATYAMOORTHY and another Swaraiist were successful. I really wonder your marvellous capabilities and the accuracy of your predictions."

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